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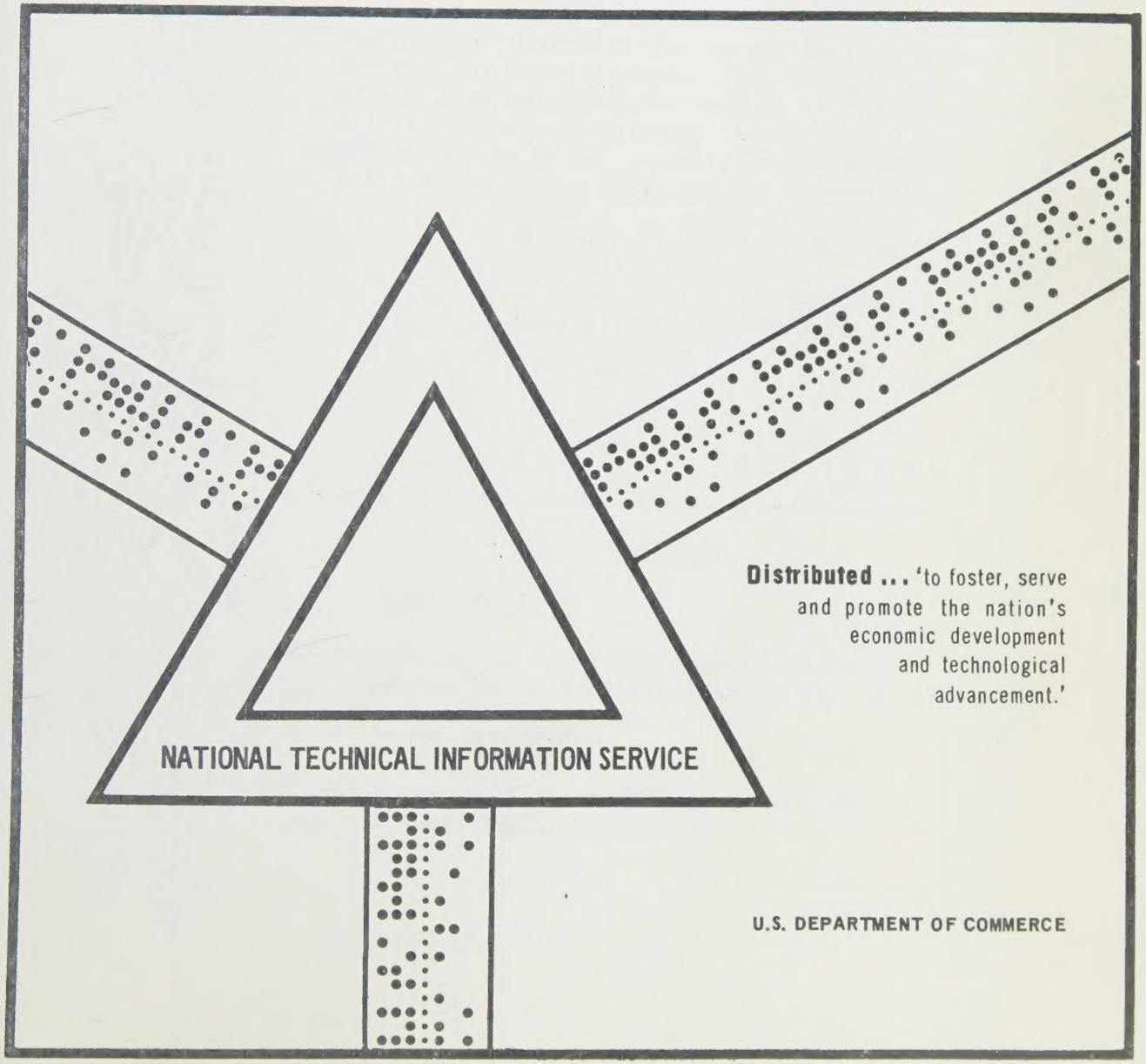
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中國大陸報紙摘譯

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4816-4820
January 11-15, 1971

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
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U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 11, 1971 No. 4816

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

CCP P'ingku Hsien Committee Tightly Grasps Education in Struggle Between the Two Lines

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 2, 1971)

(NCNA Peking, January 1) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching--"Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly"--and taking Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as a weapon, the CCP committee of P'ingku hsien, Peking municipality, conscientiously conducts line education among leading groups of various levels, thereby effectively strengthening the ideological and organizational building of the leading groups of various levels and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

The new P'ingku hsien committee was established in August 1970. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation was then developing continuously and in depth and remarkable results were achieved in grasping revolution and promoting production. The per-mow output of grain crossed the "Yellow River" three years in succession and the per-mow output of cotton surpassed 80 catties two years running. To develop this excellent situation and to lead the people of the whole hsien triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the new hsien committee, in its first plenary session, made the first resolution, that is, the leading group of the hsien committee must continue to raise its consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to strengthen its ideological and organizational building. It also realized that: Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life of the Party; whether or not the leading group of the hsien committee can carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is a major problem concerning what road the people of the whole hsien are led to embark upon. To educate the members of the new hsien committee in the struggle between the two lines,

they decided that all committee members should hold a study class in Yutzushan brigade, P'ingku hsien, where the first Party branch was set up during the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression.

In the study class, all conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant writings, including "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" and "Rectify the Party's Style of Work." They visited the caves where the poor and lower-middle peasants lived in the old society. They got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to eat meals which reminded them of the past bitterness. They asked the secretary of the Party general branch of the brigade to tell about the history of the struggle between the two lines in this brigade since the founding of new China and to make a review of the fight in P'ingku hsien during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They realized more clearly that each victory won in the work in this hsien was an outcome of the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that each defeat and setback in work was caused by the alienation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Consequently, they further raised their consciousness of struggle between the two lines.

In strengthening the revolutionized building of the leading groups of various levels in this hsien, the P'ingku hsien committee perseveringly grasped the struggle between the two lines without changing the course. In the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien, some cadres of the commune and brigade levels said: "Now we have a new leading group. It will doubtlessly take the socialist road and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Some others said: "We have a big number of pigs and much grain so that we have much for allocation. Giving prominence to politics is also near completion." In these talks leading members of the hsien committee saw signs of neglecting the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Accordingly, they sent a standing committee member to work in a selected spot at the grassroots level and to check up the way the leading groups of more than 40 brigades carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It was eventually discovered that the capitalist spontaneous force swelled in some brigades because the Party branches of these brigades did not give prominence to proletarian politics and slackened their grasp of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines.

To solve this question, the hsien committee promptly called a political work conference and went to Hungshihmen brigade, K'aoshan commune, which had scored better results in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, to study the experience of the Party branch of this brigade in taking Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking as a weapon, strengthening the ideological and organizational building of the Party and continuously raising the consciousness of the leading groups in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Pushed by the hsien committee, the leading groups of many communes and brigades brought about an upsurge in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, and the principal cadres of the communes

and brigades persisted in using Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to analyze the current situation and tightly grasped the class struggle and the two-line struggle despite that they were busy with day-to-day work. This propelled the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

The CCP P'ingku Hsien Committee tightly grasped the struggle between the two lines and strengthened the ideological and organizational building of the leading groups of various levels, bringing about a brisk development of the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole hsien.

In Mafang commune of this hsien, because the leading group formerly neglected class struggle, the mass movement for learning from Tachai could not develop long after it had been launched. This commune was the one giving the least yield of grain and cotton in this hsien. The leading member of the hsien committee went to this commune and got together with its leading group and, proceeding from class struggle, aroused the masses to drag out the handful of class enemies who undermined the socialist collective economy, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, thereby quickly touching off the upsurge of learning from Tachai in agriculture. The Party committee of the commune led the commune members in learning from Tachai and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." In 1970, this commune reaped the biggest harvest it had ever had and its per-mow output of grain surpassed that in 1969 by 40 percent and the output of cotton per mow also doubled.

Another advanced model in learning from Tachai was Hsuchiawu brigade of Lochengwu commune. After this brigade was commended by the higher level in early 1970, some leading members of its Party branch were arrogant and self-complacent. One of the leading members of the hsien committee came to this brigade and helped its leading group use Chairman Mao's philosophic precept of "one dividing into two" to analyze the current situation and uncover the contradiction, thereby making the leading members of the Party branch of this brigade realize that arrogance and self-conceit were a vicious outcome of metaphysics used in considering a problem. With their thinking raised, they overcame their arrogance and self-complacency, strengthened their consciousness of continuing revolution, and pushed the mass movement of learning from Tachai toward a new upsurge. New achievements were made in agricultural production. The grain output in 1970 rose to 930 catties from 850 catties in 1969, and the per-mow output of ginned cotton also exceeded 80 catties as against some 70 catties in 1969.

To strengthen revolutionized building of the leading group to a further extent, P'ingku hsien committee now charges two of its standing committee members with the day-to-day work and has sent the other standing committee members separately to stay and work in some major grain and cotton producing areas and some backward communes and brigades. These standing committee members are to make investigation and study and, together with the cadres, to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way, to tightly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. With their

help, this hsien is now going a step further to launch the mass movement for learning from Tachai. More than 100,000 people in the mountain areas and on the plain take part in the building of water conservation projects. The broad masses are in high spirits. They are determined to actively create conditions for reaping a bigger harvest in the whole hsien this year.

* * *

PARTY LEADERSHIP

The Secretary of A Party Committee Must Be A Good "Squad Leader"

- Forum on "squad leaders" held by some secretaries of hsien Party committees in Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 27, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'." The implementation of this great directive of Chairman Mao's is a very important problem of Party committee construction. How can the secretary of a Party committee be good at being a "squad leader"? Recently some of the secretaries of hsien Party committees in Hunan Province convened a forum to discuss their experiences in the practice of studying this teaching of Chairman Mao's.

Taking the Lead in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Establishing An Academic Style of Combining Theory with Practice

Chang Tao-jung, secretary of the CCP T'aoyüan hsien committee said: Chairman Mao teaches us, "To be a good squad leader, the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly." During the practice of struggle, I deeply realized that the leadership of the Party is the leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought. To be a "squad leader," it is necessary first to be a good squad leader in study, to take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought well, and to take the lead in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical works well.

At the beginning I did not set an example by playing the role of taking the lead in study, and always felt that since I was the principal responsible member in the whole hsien, there were too many things I had to attend to, and the study of the leading group was a matter needing only my regular emphasis and personal arrangement. However, the study of the leading groups could not be carried out in depth. Once, during a study period of the standing committee, I happened to think of a matter which necessitated my contacting the commune. So I walked away from the study class to make a telephone call. The operator criticized me and said, "No telephoning during the study period. Leadership should take the lead in abiding by this rule!" On returning to the study class I saw that the rest of the comrades were engaged in discussing everyday work, and some of them had even left the room. This situation caused me to associate my thinking with the operator's criticism, and mentally I was deeply shocked. I studied over again the teaching of great leader Chairman Mao on that "of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary" and realized that the reason why the study of the leading group could not be carried out in depth was that the principle aspect of the contradiction had rested with the squad leader. My mind was always filled with problems of everyday work. This could not be set aside and that could not be set aside. As a result, my mind became so

crammed with everyday affairs that there was no room for fundamentals. Why was it that everyday affairs could not be set aside while study could be set aside? I felt that it was a reflection that the remnant pernicious influence of "production first" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i had not been eliminated. Basically speaking, it was a problem of attitude toward Mao Tse-tung's thought. At a meeting of the standing committee I combated self-interest and repudiated revisionism, made a serious review of my attitude toward study and criticized the erroneous idea of neglecting politics. Since then, there had been a great improvement in the study of the leading group of the hsien Party committee. This greatly stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the leading members of the hsien Party committee and enabled work to be carried out more solidly still. This year, the units where members of the hsien Party committee belonged and those where they went to stay and work have all been cited as advanced collectives of the hsien, the district and the province. And they have served the role of models in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Wang Wen-ch'ing, secretary of the CCP Hsiangt'an Hsien Committee: In study, a "squad leader" must take the lead in establishing a revolutionary academic style of combining theory with practice.

Vice Chairman Lin has pointed out to us, "It is necessary to really master Mao Tse-tung's thought." To really master Mao Tse-tung's thought is not easy. It cannot be mastered without diligent study, without repeated practice and, in the process of practice, without efforts to remold the world outlook. In the past, I always felt that there were too many things the leadership cadres had to attend to, and since they knew a good deal about the spirit of the higher level, it would be excusable if they studied a bit less, for they could still get along quite nicely. Because of this there was not enough linking up with practice, not enough diligent study and not enough repeated study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and directives. Since I became the number one person of the hsien, I have deeply realized that the way study was pursued in the past could not cope with the present burden of work. I have realized too, that in order to completely fulfill my tasks, it would be necessary to establish the academic style of combining theory with practice, to diligently study and satisfactorily apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosphical works well and to turn Mao Tse-tung's thought into my soul.

Consciously Get Rid of "Self-Interest," Establish Public Interest, Remold World Outlook, and Take the Lead in Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

P'eng Jen-chieh, secretary of the CCP Hengtung Hsien Committee: The problem of line is something fundamental. The "squad leader" must in the course of study make an effort to heighten his consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only by doing so can he carry out the ideological revolutionization of the leadership groups conscientiously and fulfill the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at every level.

In order for the "squad leader" to lead the "squad members" within the Party committee well, the key problem is that the orientation of the "squad leader" must be well defined and the line must be correct. On this problem I have had a profound experience. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was of the opinion that the production of Hengtung hsien was backward, and I was always thinking of means to improve it. However, my mind was poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The methods I used for improving production were "material incentives," and I neglected the grasping of fundamental problems. At that time, I used money, grain and chemical fertilizer to carry out a point test. But the more I tried to make a success of it, the higher the capitalist tendency reared its head. The masses reflected, "To make a point test that way is to obliterate the spirit of regeneration through one's own efforts." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, I obtained a profound education, and my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines was heightened. I personally went to the Tach'i brigade, where problems were numerous and work was backward, to settle down and work alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants, to study together with them and to combat self-interest and repudiate revisionism with them. This time, because I adhered to the principle of firmly grasping the thought of Mao Tse-tung in educating the people and to the policy of fiercely criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and because I led the masses in implementing resolutely the policy of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," a profound change took place in the features of Tach'i. This year, the per-mow yield of grain has exceeded 1,000 catties, and it has become an "in agriculture learn from Tachai" model for the whole hsien. From the experience of the point tests conducted before and afterward, it has enabled me to deeply realize that in playing the role of taking the lead by the "squad leader," it is of the utmost importance first to take the lead in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Yü Shih-chen, secretary of the CCP Chiaho Hsien Committee: Whether or not we can consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is determined by our world outlook. To implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line resolutely, to eliminate the sabotage and interference that come from the right or the "Left," the "squad leader" must first of all topple the bourgeois word of "self," bravely step out and stand in the forefront of struggle.

When the "one strike, three oppose" movement was first unfolded in our hsien, a small handful of class enemies endeavored by confusing the issue, and confounding the two different natures of the contradiction, to achieve their goal of sabotaging the movement. As a member of the leadership, particularly as the "squad leader," it became necessary to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Chairman Mao's proletarian policies firmly. In the process of differentiating between the two different natures of the contradiction and implementing the policies, there must be an absence of selfish ideas. On the question of principle, there must be a clear attitude. At the beginning there were some standing members of the committee who dared not openly express their views. I took the lead at the hsien Party committee to make a fierce criticism of my own selfish idea of fearing to make

mistakes. The other members of the standing committee also expressed their views, and everybody used Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify their understanding. We went separately among the masses on the one hand to carry out investigation and research and, on the other, to propagate Chairman Mao's proletarian policy. The broad masses of people grasping firmly the great orientation of the struggle, steadily, accurately and fiercely struck telling blows at the small handful of class enemies, and a very important victory was scored in the "one strike, three oppose" movement throughout the hsien. This year the situation of production in the whole hsien is excellent, and the per-mow yield of grain has surpassed the demand of the "Program."

Set An Example in Implementing the Principle of Democratic Centralism of the Party, Place Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command Over Everything

Yü Tzu-lun, secretary of the CCP Shaotung Hsien Committee: It is necessary to build the hsien Party committee into a battle fortress for defending and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and lead the broad masses of the entire hsien in advancing along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao. "Squad leaders" must adhere to the principle of democratic centralism of from the masses to the masses and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, bring about unification in Party leadership.

Last year when we were drafting the agricultural production plan for 1970, there existed two kinds of views. One based on subjective and objective conditions proposed the demand that the per-mow output of grain should surpass the requirements of the "Program." The other point of view was that this could not be done. The arguments between these two views did not die down, and the plan could not be prepared. Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of relying on the masses, we all went separately to seek the opinion of those at the bottom, explained the overall reasoning clearly to the masses, consulted with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, and once again convened a meeting of secretaries of Party branches from various brigades to study the matter together. The morale of everybody was very high, and their determination was very great. Through the serious summing-up of experience, tapping of potentials and formulation of measures, not only was the plan drawn up, but a new upsurge was whipped up in the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai." This year the output of grain in the whole hsien has at last exceeded the demand set forth in the "Program."

Yang Chen-shan, secretary of the CCP Huajung Hsien Committee: Chairman Mao teaches us, "A Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full." Based on this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the "squad leader" must give full play to the activism and creativeness of each and every member of the squad led by him, so that each of them will have the courage and ability to bear responsibilities, raise questions, voice opinions and criticize shortcomings. If the "squad leader" cannot implement the principle of democratic centralism, it will be impossible to set the activism and creativeness of "squad members" in motion. Once, when we were

reviewing the question of Party consolidation, I proposed the preparation of a plan for a centralized backbone study class for Party consolidation to be run in the hsien. I thought this plan was rather good. However, there was a comrade who disagreed. He suggested that the study class should be conducted with the commune as a unit, and that leadership cadres from the hsien should go separately to the lower level to provide guidance and assistance. The advantage of that was to permit the leadership cadres to reach deep into the basic level and feel the pulse of the masses; the cadres need not be assembled at the superior level, so there would be no interference with the work at the basic level. The other comrades agreed with this proposal, and I also could see the logic of this proposal. However, I saw right away that this was a negation of my own idea and it would be hard for me "to bow out gracefully." At that time I immediately realized that the fleeting thought of "to bow out gracefully" was due to the bourgeois word "self" trying to make trouble, and it was a reflection that the remnant pernicious influence of "What I say goes" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i in a big way was still lurking in the depth of my soul. In dealing with problems we must use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the criterion and should never permit personal sentiment to replace the collective leadership of the Party committee. Because of that I gladly submitted to the collective decision.

The "squad leader" is a member of the Party committee. Neither can he place himself above the Party committee, nor can he place himself outside the Party committee. He can only place himself inside the collective leadership of the Party committee and set an example by abiding by the principle of democratic centralism of "the minority must follow the majority" and, in all word and action, by using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the criterion. Only by doing so can he "create the kind of vigorous and lively political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind," and can he achieve "unified thinking, policies, plans, commands and actions" in leading the "squad members" and continuing to advance.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Mounting the Lecture Platform Means A Profound Struggle of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Teachers

by

Worker-PLA Propaganda Team and Revolutionary Committee
of Nanking Agricultural Institute

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1970)

We invited 30 poor and lower-middle peasants as part-time and full-time teachers for Yihsing "May 7" Agricultural University's Shangfeng agricultural and animal husbandry experimental class at Chiangning. During the practice over a period of a year or so we realized: Mounting the university lecture platform means a profound struggle of worker-peasant-soldier teachers on the educational front between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies.

When poor and lower-middle peasant teachers mounted the platform, they were opposed by an extremely small number of bourgeois intellectual elements and the forces of old habits. Some of them said: "What will the university be like when people on the platform and off the platform have mud on their feet?" They considered the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers "unqualified" to compile teaching materials suited to local production practice.

Chairman Mao taught us: "All newborn things must go through difficulties and twists and turns in their growth." Mounting the university platform by the poor and lower-middle peasants is an important question bearing on the thorough termination of the rule of schools by bourgeois intellectual elements and the occupation and transformation of old universities. It is not at all unexpected that some people "cannot get used to" this newborn thing. This only shows that the remnant poison of the revisionist line of education has not been eliminated completely. "Without destruction there can be no construction." In order to open the way for the poor and lower-middle peasants to mount the university platform, we organized the revolutionary teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, developed revolutionary mass criticism, energetically repudiated "professors ruling the school," and eliminated the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In the course of the mass criticism we closely associated the movement with reality, grasped the questions arising out of actual struggle and used facts to educate the masses. For instance, in the course of teaching, an extremely small number of teachers adopted an antagonistic attitude toward the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers instead of an attitude of mutual coordination, mutual give-and-take and mutual elevation. During the stage of preparation of lessons, some teachers together with the poor and lower-middle

peasant teachers decided the subjects to be taught but in the class they taught something else and erroneously negated what the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers had taught.

In view of this question we organized the teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without poor peasants there can be no revolution. If we disclaim them, we disclaim revolution. If we hit them, we hit revolution." We repudiated this erroneous action and way of thinking and eliminated the obstacles in the way of the poor and lower-middle peasants mounting the university platform.

Some people thought the purpose of the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers coming to the school was to help out a bit during on-the-spot teaching. This way of thinking is quite wrong. After the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers arrived at the school they considered the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education the most important task. They persevered in running the school industriously and frugally and in the principle of self-reliance. In addition to teaching they also self-consciously shouldered the responsibility of school management and of re-education of the intellectual elements.

A poor and lower-middle peasant teacher lecturing on double-cropping of rice not only brought into the school the experience of the extensive bumper harvests of double-crop and triple-crop rice and wheat acquired in Lungch'iao production brigade, Wu hsien, but also brought along with him the poor and lower-middle peasants' determination in farming for the sake of revolution and their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

We realized profoundly from practice that the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers were the most vigorous revolutionary force on the educational front. It would be extremely wrong to consider their mounting of the university platform only as a way to make up for the lack of practical experience on the part of existing teachers. We must resolutely oppose this viewpoint of pure professionalism.

One incident profoundly educated the existing teachers: Green duck-weed is a kind of green manure being popularized in several southern provinces during recent years. However, in the past the "study of fertilizer" never mentioned that green duck-weed could be used as green manure; therefore existing teachers were at a loss as to how to lecture on this subject. But the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers grasped the laws governing the growth and application of green duck-weed according to their own practical experience and summed up the knowledge of the cultivation of green duck-weed in rice paddies. As the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers gave the students both theory and practice when lecturing on this subject, they were very well received.

This incident made the existing teachers understand profoundly that "all true knowledge comes directly from experience" and changed their old concept of "what is in the book must be right" which was formed during the years in the past.

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MINING INDUSTRY

To Develop Iron and Steel Production We Must First Develop Mining

- An investigation into an overall high output of ore, iron and steel of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1970)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Develop the mining industry," the revolutionary committee of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, holding high the brilliant banner of "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," fully mobilized the masses to tap the productive potentialities of old mines and to prospect new mines vigorously. Self-sufficiency in iron ore and limestone was rapidly achieved. This gave a powerful boost to the speedy development of iron and steel production. When the output of this year was compared with that of 1968, pig iron showed an increase of 43 percent and steel 50 percent. The third five-year plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Grasp Struggle Between Lines Vigorously and Develop Mining Energetically

In developing the iron and steel industry, should we first grasp ore production and insure the supply of raw material or should we grasp just smelting and "do rice cooking without rice"? In the Penhsi Steel Company hitherto raged a fierce struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines.

In areas surrounding the Penhsi Steel Company were rich mineral deposits. In 1958, under the brilliant illumination of the Party's general line for socialist construction, the broad masses of workers through self-reliance and hard struggle built Wait'oushan Iron Mine, Nanshan Limestone Quarry, T'iensaihfu Clay Mine, etc. This helped create favorable conditions for the development of the iron and steel industry.

However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the metallurgical departments energetically pushed such counter-revolutionary sinister trash as "Build factories rather than mines" and "Opening a mine is not so good as the purchase of ore," and "slashed" a number of mines. As a result, the Penhsi Steel Company could not obtain self-sufficiency in ore over a long period. Large shipments of ore had to come from other areas every year. This seriously hindered the development of the iron and steel industry. The workers said wrathfully, "To shut down mines and buy ore instead, we might as well be begging for rice with a golden bowl. We are really socialist degenerates!"

"To make revolution is to emancipate productivity." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses in a lofty spirit raised the fighting call, "Prospect mines on the spot and achieve ore self-sufficiency." The revolutionary committee held Mao Tse-tung thought study classes at various levels and reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop the

mining industry." With Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a weapon, they vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Through study, everyone came to understand that ore is the "food" for the iron and steel industry. Whenever we lay a firm grasp on mine-building, iron and steel production will increase. Whenever we relax our efforts in this regard, iron and steel production will drop. To develop the iron and steel industry, we must vigorously grasp the struggle between the two lines and uphold the principle of grasping ore production first.

The Nanshan Limestone Quarry stood only several hundred meters away from blast furnaces. But in the past because capitalist-roaders made a practice of stressing this difficulty or that, all along no efforts were made in opening it. After the establishment of the revolutionary committee, a vigorous effort was directed to mass campaigns. The "paupers'" spirit was developed. In a matter of just half a year, self-sufficiency was achieved in limestone. The commissioning of the limestone quarry gave a great inspiration to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of mine workers.

Very quickly the Wait'ou Iron Mine was put into operation. The 70-odd-year-old Nanfen Iron Mine was also opened. After a break with the "theory of having reached the limits in production," potentialities increased with the greater efforts directed toward their tapping. The production level was raised from 10 percent below to 50 percent above the designed capacity. This insured the speedy development of iron and steel production. With a deep understanding acquired, people said, "The line determines everything. 'It is difficult to build a mine.' The difficulty mentioned herein lies in failure to grasp the struggle between the lines. Only if we resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make the masses go all out in developing mining, it will not be difficult to open mines."

Grasp the Building of a Group To Stimulate Mine Construction

Chairman Mao teaches, "With the political line determined, the decisive factor is cadres." From practice in mine construction, the revolutionary committee of the Penhsi Steel Company came to understand that to build a revolutionized leading group is the key to a guarantee of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, they place the building of a good group first in mine construction.

To revolutionize leading groups, we must grasp the struggle between the two lines. In the past, capitalist-roaders adopted the capitalists' operational method of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." They extracted ore but refrained from ore stripping. This caused a serious imbalance between extracting and stripping. Ore output dropped. After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the Penhsi Steel Company, some people did not draw a lesson from the struggle between the two lines in the past. They favored more ore extracting and less ore stripping. The old workers sharply pointed out, "This is putting on new shoes to retrace the old road--a practice that can never be adopted."

The revolutionary committee of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company resolutely supported the view of the workers and vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and helped cadres to rectify the orientation. They persisted in the principle of extracting and stripping ore simultaneously and putting stripping first. They fully mobilized the masses to tap the potentialities in production. Not only was the stripping task fulfilled but the ore production task was also overfulfilled.

To promote the revolutionization of leading groups and enable mine construction to forge ahead forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary committee of the Penhsi Steel Company vigorously grasped the leading groups' living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, fought private interests, criticized revisionism and transformed the world outlook. They kept practicing "open-door" rectification. They invited the masses to talk with the leading groups and comment on them in order to help them enhance achievements and overcome shortcomings. They constantly held forums on leading cadres' living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and cited typical examples to lead people forward.

For several years, Lin Yung-shan, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the clay-mining workshop persisted in eating and living on the mountains and laboring in areas involving the greatest hardships. He often held Mao Tse-tung thought study classes at the workshop level and did meticulous ideological-political work. Of the 360-odd people in the whole workshop, he engaged everyone in a heart-to-heart talk. He had Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Develop the mining industry" instilled into the mind of every worker and put it on a solid basis through action.

Over the past four years, he led the masses to haul ore in a quantity equivalent to a big hill 200 meters long, 100 meters wide and over 290 meters high. The workers praised him as a leader in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a new version of the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" atop an iron hill and a confidant of the masses.

The revolutionary committee of the Nanfen Iron Mine once cherished a desire for peace and quiet, and had the office removed from the mining area to the reception room, thus divorcing themselves from the masses, from reality and from labor. In the light of Lin Yung-shan's advanced deeds, they found out their own ideological shortcomings. They had the office removed back to the mining area and joined the masses in fighting on the first line of a mine.

Once, a snowstorm buried mountains under a carpet of snow with temperature plunging to 40-odd degrees below zero. This rendered mining very difficult. Braving the heavy snow and the severe cold, the leading cadres of the mine revolutionary committee took the lead in climbing up the mountain to extract ore. This helped strengthen considerably the revolutionary fighting will of the broad masses of mine workers. The old convention that historically "it is difficult to score a high yield in the severity of winter" was shattered. A new record for a high output in the severity of winter" was shattered.

In the process of grasping the building of leading groups, the revolutionary committee of the Penhsi Steel Company also worked on consolidating the units one by one and the branch headquarters one by one. As for those old workers with revolutionary vim and vigor and a wealth of practical experience who hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and give prominence to proletarian politics, they reinforced the basic-level leading groups with them to improve these groups organizationally.

Grasp the Revolutionization of a Force To Stimulate the Mechanization of Mines

With the development of the production of mines, the shortage of mine equipment becomes a prominent contradiction. Should we grasp revolutionization to stimulate mechanization, or grasp mechanization through mechanization?"

For a certain period of time, the perforating work section of the Nanfen Iron Mine did not fulfill production tasks properly. Some cadres considered that the main cause was the low efficiency of the perforating machine. They said, "To fulfill production tasks, we must get additional equipment." Guided by such an idea, they put to use six more perforating machines. However, production still showed no increase. The underlying cause was the sinister trend of anarchism stirred up by the class enemy to sabotage revolution and production. With the help of the mine revolutionary committee and the PLA support-the-Left personnel, they vigorously grasped class struggle and dragged out the class enemies and educated the masses. This kept the sinister trend of anarchism in check. They not only supported the building of new mines with these six perforating machines but also achieved overfulfillment of monthly production tasks. This made them an advanced unit in the mine.

From these instances, most of the comrades came to understand profoundly that to achieve mechanization through mechanization could not help the solution of the problem of inadequate equipment. On the contrary, it would lead the forces to a wrong road. Only by grasping revolutionization vigorously, arousing workers' socialist activism, tapping potentialities in existing equipment and making our own equipment to arm ourselves with it can we find the important road to the continuous heightening of the level of a mine's mechanization.

To open new mines, 4-cubic-meter electric shovels were urgently needed. Some suggested making some on their own. Some others said, "The weight of a 4-cubic-meter electric shovel alone is 180 tons. It has over 3,600 parts. Here we have only a small machinery works. We can't make it. We had better wait for the State to give it to us." Should we work on our own resources or stretch a hand to the upper levels for things? In conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In developing the iron and steel industry, we must promote mass campaigns," the revolutionary committee organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "On what base should our guidelines rest? It should rest on the base of our own strength or what is called self-reliance." The revolutionary committee armed the masses with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. The workers said firmly, "Though our

machine repairing works is small, yet our contribution to the development of the mining industry could not be small. Though an electric shovel is big, yet our revolutionary will forms a big force. Though the difficulties involved are many, yet they are no match for great wisdom of the working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must take up the task for the making of a 4-cubic-meter electric shovel!"

The manufacture of the big square axis of an electric shovel called for a 3,000-ton hydraulic press. All they had was a 3-ton pneumatic hammer. In processing the upper compass of the electric shovel, an 8-meter vertical lathe was required; they had just an ordinary lathe. In assembling an electric shovel a 70-ton big hoist was required; they had only a 10-ton small hoist.... But no difficulties could browbeat the heroic mine workers. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they pooled the wisdom of the masses. By adopting the method of "ants gnawing at a bone," they overcame one difficulty after another and turned out two 4-cubic-meter big electric shovels.

Through the grasping of revolutionization to stimulate mechanization by various mines of the Penhsi Steel Company, over 100 sets of large-sized mine equipment were made on their own or re-made. This raised considerably the capacity for mechanization. Ore output was enabled to show a big margin of increase. Self-sufficiency in ore was achieved. Simultaneously with an effort to increase ore production, they carried out an overall reform in regard to such links as ore dressing, transportation and sintering. This laid a firm and reliable basis for the vigorous development of the iron and steel industry in the next year. (By an investigation group of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Revolutionary Committee of Penhsi Municipality and an Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent)

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INDUSTRY

Industry Thrives in Northwest China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 4, 1971)

the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china built more than 70 factories and mines from 1966 to 1970. more than 300 new products were added last year alone. industry has been developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results by following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the islamic hui nationality lives in ningsia. before liberation, the region was under dark rule by the kuomintang reactionaries and the reactionary upper class of the hui nationality. its economy was very backward and the whole region had only a few handicraft workshops for fur and leather processing.

illuminated by the policies on nationalities formulated by chairman mao and the communist party of china, the region's people of hui and han nationalities made concerted efforts after liberation step by step to build modern industries including coal, power, machinery, chemicals and woolen fabric. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in ningsia pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and industrial development in the region was slow. the great proletarian cultural revolution gave industry new impetus. apart from the rapid expansion of existing industry, the region has also started metallurgy, agricultural machinery, power equipment, mining equipment, building materials, cotton and linen mills, light industry and electronics.

industrial growth in ningsia is a fruitful result of arming the workers with invincible mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and constant criticism and struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. it is also an achievement in implementing chairman mao's principles and policies for developing socialist industry.

during the mass movement to build iron and steel industry throughout the country in 1958, the hui and han people of ningsia started their iron and steel industry from scratch. however, this great achievement of the mass movement was sabotaged by a handful of capitalist-roaders. during the cultural revolution, the iron and steel workers studied again chairman mao's great teaching: "a mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry." they roundly criticized the handful of capitalist-roaders and launched a mass movement to rebuild the iron and steel industry. in just several months, they restored or built a number of medium and small blast furnaces and put them into operation.

ningsia has an abundance of coal deposits. before the cultural revolution, a handful of capitalist-roaders obstructed the policy of "walking on two legs" formulated by chairman mao, which includes the simultaneous development of industry under the central government and locally run industries, and of large enterprises and medium and small enterprises. this restricted the enthusiasm of the localities and the masses for running industry. small coal mines and coal pits were started in a

short time in most areas of the region during the cultural revolution. coal output has been increasing steadily in recent years.

following chairman mao's principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the revolutionary committees at all levels in ningsia have made big efforts to develop industrial production that serves agriculture. by 1970, all counties had their own plants to make and repair farm machinery and started serial production of farm machines specially suited to local needs such as sowing machines, power irrigation and drainage equipment and rice husking and fodder crushing machines. chemical fertilizer is now mass produced in the region which lacked this industry before the cultural revolution.

after they criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other revisionist trash preached by liu shao-chi, the ningsia workers began to make technical innovations and adopted many new products, techniques and work processes. the hydraulic duplicating lathe produced by the yinchuan changcheng machine tool plant in the past was a mechanical reproduction of a foreign design. the structure was cumbersome and precision was low. the workers had long wanted to improve it. the project was obstructed by the capitalist-roaders before the cultural revolution. following chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the workers designed and made a new-type hydraulic duplicating lathe in 1970 with the support of the plant party committee and the plant revolutionary committee. it is far better than the old lathe in structure, performance and precision. the workers at a machinery plant in wuchung took only three months to make a machine for growing crystals, a diffusion furnace and other important equipment for the electronics industry and fulfilled their original production plan at the same time. they did this after they criticized the theory that "the electronics industry is something mysterious".

from the history of industrial development in ningsia, the workers have gained a deep understanding of the truth that "in socialist industrial construction, we should adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line at all time. with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we can achieve anything."

STEEL INDUSTRY

China's Paotou Iron and Steel Company Wins New Successes in Revolution, Production

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 3, 1971)

the paotou iron and steel company, one of china's biggest iron and steel complexes. completed its 1970 state plan twenty days ahead of time, with steel output at an all-time high. it also built two pure oxygen top-blown converters and other projects at high speed.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the paotou iron and steel company. they laid stress on metallurgy to the neglect of expanding mining, ore dressing and sintering facilities. this held back the development of iron and steel production.

last year the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the company carried out deep-going criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and vigorously expanded facilities for mining, ore dressing and sintering.

through correctly handling the relations between extraction and stripping, the miners raised the output of iron ore by a wide margin. pooling the wisdom of the masses and helped by other units, the ore dressing plant successfully experimented with the new technology of high-intensity magnetic concentration and, relying on their own efforts, replaced the flotation system with high-intensity magnetic concentration system and amalgamated a few other systems into a combination of a permanent magnetic and flotation beneficiation system. this greatly raised the quality and recovery rate of pulverized ore and production rose. the workers in the sintering plant improved a number of sintering machines and installed two pellet sintering machines to provide enough raw material for blast furnaces.

the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians in the company persisted in carrying out chairman mao's great principles on self-reliance and hard struggle.

in the past, the company's heat-resistant materials plant could only produce ordinary refractory bricks. when blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces, coke-oven batteries and pure oxygen top-blown converters were built and overhauled, alumina, silica and tar-bonded dolomite bricks had to be brought in from other parts of the country. when construction of the big pure oxygen top-blown converters was about to start last spring, they had no tar-bonded dolomite bricks. the project had to be completed in a short time. the workers of the heat-resistant materials plant decided to produce the bricks themselves. they finally produced the bricks needed. this ensured high speed construction of the converters and saved large amount of state funds. breaking with irrational conventions, the workers went on to produce alumina and silica bricks to build and overhaul blast furnaces and coke-oven batteries.

COTTON OUTPUT

Northwest China Peasant Scientific Group Raises Cotton Output

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 3, 1971)

peasant experimenters of a production team in northwest china's turfan depression virtually tripled average ginned cotton output between 1964 and 1970. their experimental one-hectare plot produced 3.2 tons in 1969.

this transformation is due to a multi-national team's use of chairman mao's philosophic concepts to grasp natural law. in five years, the scientific experimental group of the third production team of the wuhsing production brigade raised output per hectare from 525 kilogrammes of ginned cotton to 1,500 kilogrammes.

the seven-member group of poor and lower-middle peasants of uighur and hui nationalities grew out of the team's living study and application of mao tsetung thought which began in 1965.

chairman mao teaches: "when you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well." the scientific experimental group first analyzed why cotton yield was low. the main reason on that land was that the stand of seedlings was sparse and bolls dropped. the principal contradiction was poor soil. on the team's 6.6 hectares, there was clayey soil that prevented all the cotton from sprouting. there was also sandy soil in which sprouting was good but later growth poor, as well as nitric soil which did not conserve moisture. all three must be improved. all the team members joined the group on working shifts round-the-clock to improve the soils by mixing them. this ensured a full stand and a big increase in output was achieved.

then a new contradiction emerged: seedlings on some clayey fields that had sandy soil mixed in grew poorly. the group made a number of tests and found that the fertility of the soil had declined in improving its structure. early application of fertilizer was necessary. top-dressing solved the problem.

then some plants began to grow wildly, becoming up to two metres high in two weeks or so. the branches proliferated, but bore few bolls. leader of the production team, abputuernsimu, organized the members to study this teaching of chairman mao's: "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success". this gave the experimenters courage to continue their research. the team found that deep cultivation could prevent the wild growth.

the dropping of bolls is a serious problem in the turfan depression. communist party member shanpaitzu of the scientific experimental group worked in the fields from dawn to dusk in may and july when the temperature goes over 40 degrees centigrade to find a solution. he noted that many bolls dropped at noon when it was the hottest. more bolls dropped when the fields were watered at noon than when they were watered early in the morning or late in the afternoon. the group studied the effect on the bolls of the high temperature and need of the fields for water. the warm moisture drawn up by the noonday sun caused the growing bolls to drop.

the team then picked off old leaves to provide better ventilation and watered the fields at night. experiments over two years showed that this reduced the loss of bolls by 30 to 40 per cent. this one measure raised per hectare yield by over 300 kilogrammes of ginned cotton.

AGRICULTURE

Northeast China Industrial Center Becomes Self-Sufficient in Grain and Vegetables

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 4, 1971)

the northeast china heavy industrial centre of shenyang is now basically self-sufficient in grain and vegetables after two years of hard work.

the city's total grain output in 1970 was 16.8 per cent higher than in 1968, the previous best, while the output of vegetables rose by 30 per cent over the 1969 figure.

these achievements were made under the guidance of chairman mao's general policy of developing the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

shenyang has witnessed fierce struggle between the two lines centred on the question of whether or not an industrial city should develop agriculture and become self-sufficient in grain and vegetables.

shenyang includes two rural counties and four rural districts. rural inhabitants account for 40 per cent of the population. before the great proletarian cultural revolution the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, paying attention only to the city proper and industry to the neglect of the rural districts and of agriculture. they yelled that shenyang was an industrial city and need not produce much grain. they countered the great leader chairman mao's general policy. as a result, the city used to depend on other parts of the country for most of the grain and vegetables it needed.

since its establishment, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and pointed out that whether or not an industrial city should run agriculture well involved the cardinal issue of whether or not chairman mao's revolutionary line was followed. according to the revolutionary committee, shenyang should first run industry well, and at the same time make good use of the existing conditions and work hard to develop agriculture. this was in line with carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", in line with achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and in line with consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the revolutionary committee strengthened its leadership over the rural work and organized office cadres to go and stay in the communes, brigades and teams and help the latter sum up

experience. this promoted the movement to learn from tachai. on the other hand, the revolutionary committee organized the various trades and the broad masses to criticize the erroneous idea preached by the capitalist-roaders "industrial areas are entitled to obtain grain from the state, and leave farming to the peasants." instead, they fostered the concept that cities should vigorously aid rural areas, industry should vigorously aid agriculture, and both should work for the growth of agricultural production.

both rural and city people were mobilized to do farm work during busy farming time in the past two years. in 1970 alone, more than three million city people went to support agriculture. in the ploughing season, more than half a million people in the city were mobilized to help. they collected 200,000 tons of silt for the countryside. the armymen and civilians joined their efforts in supporting agriculture, and provided all the farmland with sufficient fertilizer. the city also sent mao tsetung thought propaganda teams made up of more than 800 outstanding industrial workers to the countryside to help build small industries and train technicians. as a result, many production teams and brigades can make minor repairs of farm machineries, communes can make major repairs, and the counties can make major overhaul. some factories run by counties and communes can design and make threshers, winnowers, crushers and other farm machinery.

in the past two years, the factories in the city proper turned out more than 1,100 sets of equipment for electric pumping wells and made such farm machines as motors, pumps, diesel engines and transformers. the city initiated two campaigns to tap potentials to produce machine parts for agriculture by making use of waste and old materials. many factories and mines made multiple-purpose use of wastes, producing insecticides and chemical fertilizer by turning wastes into something useful and turning what was harmful into something beneficial.

the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee persists in educating rural cadres at various levels, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members with the revolutionary tachai spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in the past two years, taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai as their example, the poor and lower-middle peasants in shenyang sunk and built more than 1,000 pumping wells and stations, and built more than 160 ponds and small reservoirs. in 1969 alone, they built 13,000 hectares of paddy field, equivalent to the total built from 1964 to 1968. one-third of the farmland was levelled and intensively cultivated. while working for self-sufficiency in grain and vegetables, the city afforested last year in its suburban area 10,900 hectares, three times that of 1966. a big advance has been made in pig-raising. some communes and production brigades and teams have a pig per capita.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE

Northwest China Autonomous Region Completes First Yellow River Highway Bridge

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 4, 1971)

the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china has completed its first highway bridge across the yellow river. this is due to the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the bridge has two approaches and the total length is more than 660 metres. it is the most up-to-date and the longest bridge in ningsia, with the biggest span.

ningsia is in the bend of the yellow river, which runs through the autonomous region. there was not a highway bridge on the nearly 300 kilometre-long river. the completion of this bridge has great significance for developing the local industry and agriculture and supporting the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

as early as 1960, the revolutionary masses in the highway transportation department of the autonomous region proposed to build a bridge across the yellow river. but, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in ningsia, who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, invited some bourgeois technical "authorities" to select the bridge site and do the survey and drilling. they spent several years and great amount of funds without achieving anything. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers accepted the glorious task to build the bridge. they worked round the clock in three shifts, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. the piers of the bridge proper is the key foundation project which requires very high technology. in order to complete the piers before the flood season, the units concerned worked in socialist co-ordination and concentrated all strength to do it. they conquered one difficulty after another and ensured smooth construction.

PROSPERITY IN SOUTHERN KIANGSI

China's Old Revolutionary Base Areas of Southern Kiangsi Scene of Prosperity

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 3, 1971)

the southern area in kiangsi province, east china, is full of revolutionary vigor under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory". our great leader chairman mao built up this revolutionary base area more than 40 years ago during the second revolutionary civil war period.

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is in full swing and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is rooted deeply in the hearts of the people. the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution is going deeper.

revolutionary mass criticism is eliminating the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the mass movement to learn from tachai has been highly successful. this is the first administrative regional area in kiangsi province to top the grain per hectare yield of the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

our beloved leader chairman mao kindled the revolutionary flames in this area. memories of those fighting days have remained green in the minds of the local people to this day. chairman mao encouraged them to take up guns to make revolution and led them in countering "encirclement and suppression" by the kuomintang reactionaries, in fighting the local tyrants and in distributing land and establishing the workers' and peasants' democratic central government, china's first red political power. chairman mao's brilliant thought has nurtured the heroic people in southern kiangsi.

the revolutionary people of juichin county, old centre of red political power, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle as far back as early 30's. this area traditionally suffered from drought that was so acute in some places that there was not even drinking water at times. chairman mao pointed out in juichin early in 1934: "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". he led cadres in sinking a "red well" in shachoupa and helped the masses in yenping to survey the mienchiang river bank to determine where to install water lifting equipment.

since the founding of the juichin county revolutionary committee, the leading members and the people of the county have made constant efforts in studying the four brilliant works written by chairman mao in juichin, namely "pay attention to economic work", "how to differentiate the classes in the rural areas", "our economic policy" and "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work". many veteran revolutionaries take young people to the places where chairman mao once lived and directed the revolution, telling them how the red armymen and local people, under the leadership of chairman mao, refined salt and wove cloth with their own hands to solve their economic problems and how they wiped out the enemy with spears and shotguns which were all they had during that revolutionary civil war period. the study helps the cadres and revolutionary masses understand that the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle was an important guarantee for achieving victories in the revolution. the county mobilized all the commune members, who built more than 8,000 water conservancy projects in just two years. this protects 70 per cent of the county's farmland against flood and drought. per hectare grain output this year exceeded 6 tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

many veteran revolutionaries took the lead in the hard work of building irrigation and drainage projects. chung tao-shan, a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee and veteran red army soldier, led an advance party to the site of the laitien reservoir. braving piercing cold, he and others surveyed the area to plan the project. during work-breaks, he sat with the young people and recounted stories of how the red army crossed snow-capped mountains and marshes during the long march. this strengthened their determination to overcome difficulties. when construction began, chung tao-shan joined the young people in the work of carrying thousands upon thousands of basketful of earth to the dam site. he led people in singing "be resolute, fear no sacrifice

and surmount every difficulty to win victory" while working in snowstorms. they soon completed a reservoir capable of irrigating 330 hectares.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution hsingkuo county, a model soviet area which chairman mao paid special attention to in the old days, was the first in the province to set up its revolutionary committee. the committee carried forward the revolutionary tradition and led the people in battling nature.

soil erosion plagued the hsingkuo people for years. the committee members took hold of the problem and went to the more than 240 production brigades making investigation and study in accordance with brilliant mao tsetung thought.

they found that the chiaohsi production brigade of yung-feng commune, which used to be hit by drought nine years out of ten, had done a great deal in the spirit of tachai to end soil erosion and conserve water. the commune leaders and members worked hard for several years to afforest more than 500 hills and build reservoirs with a capacity of 160,000 cubic metres of water as well as many other projects. their hard work had changed the outlook of the brigade. per-hectare grain output soared from 2.2 tons to 7.5 tons. the county revolutionary committee members summed up and spread this experience which sparked a county-wide drive to conquer the mountains and tame the rivers.

in a few years, thousands of water conservancy projects were built and more than 66,000 hectares of barren hills planted with trees. soil erosion is now basically controlled in most of the parts of the county. per hectare grain output of the whole county exceeded 6 tons.

the wenwupa production brigade is at the foot of the huichang mountains, where chairman mao once lived. the people there showed profound proletarian feelings for and boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they followed chairman mao's instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and built an irrigation network that freed 90 per cent of their farmland from flood and drought. this brigade was cited an advanced collective on agricultural front by the province in 1969.

but they never showed any complacency over their victory. the brigade party branch organized the commune members last spring to study chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." displaying the revolutionary spirit of continuing the revolution, they achieved a new leap in agricultural production in 1970. they planted 90 per cent of their farmland with a fine short-stalk strain of rice and got 9 tons of rice per hectare.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1971)

u thein maung, ambassador of the union of burma to china, gave a reception here this evening celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the independence of the union of burma.

attending the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, chai cheng-wen, ma jen-hui, wang kuo-chuan and hsiang chien.

amoassador u thein maung and chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung proposed toasts wishing the friendship between the people of china and burma would be further developed.

memoers of the diplomatic corps in peking were also present.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 13th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here yesterday his 13th message to the khmer nation. full text of the message reads:

dear compatriots,

in the present message please allow me to present to your minute examination the problem of "betraying cambodia to the vietnamese" which the lon nol gang has raised since last march to justify my "deposition" and then my "condemnation to death".

our nation must solve this problem by putting the following question before history: "who in fact is or are responsible for the actual loss of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of cambodia in the interests of the vietnamese?"

"is it sihanouk? or is it rather lon nol and his gang?"

to put this question is to solve the problem before national history.

do not think that now i am going to make a "speech in self-defence".

like all my previous messages to you, i shall be content with bringing forward the most indisputable testimonies because they come from the said "free" world and from the u.s. camp itself where the lon nol gang has deliberately found a place for "his cambodia" from the day following his putsch on march 18, coup.

these testimonies, crushing as they are for lon nol and his gang, would not be considered as "help" to sihanouk.

first of all, it is advisable to recall that a "high ranking" personage of the lon nol gang said to the representative of the u.s. information service in phnom penh on september 11 last that in march 1970 the "viet cong" and the north vietnamese did not consider our country, cambodia, as their objective. and this high personage of the lon nol gang brazenly admitted to the american alvin shuster that the coup d'etat deliberately sacrificed cambodia in the interests of the war of aggression conducted by the united states against the south vietnamese people.

after the coup d'etat lon nol and his gang odiously deceived the nation by clamouring against "the invasion by viet cong and north vietnamese". as a matter of fact it was only peaceful demonstrations of our youth and peasants in some provinces (particularly kompong cham, takeo and prey veng) who disapproved of the violation of the constitution of the kingdom and demanded my return to cambodia as head of the khmer state.

in this regard, the testimony of u.s. reporter t. jeff williams, sent locally by his agency (associated press), is unequivocal.

a.p. march 30 - "first hand evidence gathered in cambodia's provinces by the associated press shows it is organized sihanouk supporters who are ready to march on the capital, not viet cong troops... this has brought the army into confrontation with the cambodian people in several instances and many cambodians have been killed".

having murdered in cold blood and in broad daylight his own compatriots "guilty" of defending the constitution, democracy and justice, the lon nol gang made a very bloody "spectacle". several hundred thousand peaceful vietnamese residents became "viet cong and north vietnamese invaders". a horrible crime of genocide was committed by the army under lon nol's order on the unarmed and defenseless innocent vietnamese civilians, especially women, old people and children whom the propaganda of lon nol called "viet cong", "viet minh" (sic) exclamation

this distortion which the history of mankind will not fail to condemn very severely was denounced in the world by those americans who uphold justice, particularly in the reverberating editorial of the biggest u.s. journal "the new york times" on april 17, 1970.

the most important of u.s. journals itself cannot but admit that the lon nol gang deposed sihanouk under an absolutely unacceptable pretext, namely, there was no invasion by the vietnamese communists but merely a barbarous misrepresentation by lon nol of the unarmed vietnamese civilians as (false) "communist invaders".

it is under this pretext that lon nol has sent to death tens of thousands of veteran soldiers and young recruits as "cannon fodder" in the service of u.s. imperialism.

u.s. imperialism has just announced that it is going to pay the lon nol gang the second instalment of the price for this "cannon fodder" and for cambodia sold out to the united states and the satellite regime of saigon. this price amounts to more than 300 million u.s. dollars for 1970.

i shall present to you proofs of the betrayal of cambodia to the americans in one of the forthcoming messages.

today we shall only take up the question of the betrayal of cambodia to the vietnamese.

who betrays our motherland, its people and territorial integrity to the vietnamese?

all proofs provided by the "free" world and the u.s. camp including the saigon regime of generals thieu and ky agree that it is lon nol and lon nol alone.

and what kind of vietnamese is it? the same proofs state precisely that it is by no means the south viet nam national front for liberation or the democratic republic of viet nam but just the south vietnamese who are the "allies" and satellites of the u.s.a.

please give full attention to these proofs:

u.p.i. saigon - may 9, 1970 - "the sources at the palace of president nguyen van thieu said lon nol had made an agreement in principle for the allies to operate in ... cambodia before president nixon made the announcement of the participation of american ground troops in a speech delivered april 30.

lon nol requested assistance from the south vietnamese for the general defense of cambodia..., the sources said".

this clearly shows the very heavy responsibility of lon nol for the nation and history, and denounces his unpardonable crime of high treason exclamation

the office of saigon "president" nguyen van thieu has disclosed that lon nol had already agreed to sell the independence, peace and territorial integrity of cambodia to the americans and their south vietnamese satellites even before nixon made his notorious speech on april 30, 1970, announcing the invasion of our country by the u.s.-saigon ground forces.

lon nol shamelessly lied to his compatriots on may 1, 1970, when he pretended that his government had not been informed of the invasion by these forces and that he did not approve of this invasion by u.s. imperialism.

as the office of "president" nguyen van thieu disclosed, lon nol had actually agreed to the military conquest of cambodia by the armed forces of nixon and thieu-ky after he had fooled his compatriots on the subject of so-called and false "viet cong and north vietnamese" invasion.

as a cable of u.p.i. dated may 8. 1970, disclosed, thieu who had likewise betrayed his own people pardoned lon nol for having murdered several thousand vietnamese residents so as to have the pretext of making the saigon army enter cambodia and to seize one important portion of our country in exchange for 300 million u.s. dollars a year.

u.p.i. had this to say: "thieu added that he wanted to make it clear that his government does not blame the cambodian

government for recent mass killings of vietnamese nationals living in cambodia".

lon nol, the so-called "saviour", as early as march 1970 promised the nation that he would undertake to clear cambodia of all the vietnamese in several weeks; but he completely surrendered when faced with his masters who came from saigon to neo-colonize cambodia.

a.f.p. said on may 12, 1970: "general ky declared to the press that south viet nam had no scruple about leaving his forces in cambodia after the americans withdraw theirs."

a.f.p. had already reported from saigon on may 11, 1970, these remarks of "president" thieu: "no limit of time or space has been imposed upon the south vietnamese forces in their operations in cambodia and this has been agreed upon by the cambodian government."

a.f.p. reported on may 20, 1970: "the south vietnamese are building a big logistic base in neak luong ... all this confirms that south vietnamese installation has been decided in saigon (sic) and that their stay there will be long, the observers estimate."

a.p. said on may 9, 1970: "thieu also was quoted as saying ... that a south vietnamese naval task force would blockade the cambodian coast."

the big u.s. and french news agencies have thus revealed to the world that firstly -- lon nol and his government have agreed that the vietnamese of saigon occupy terrestrial and maritime cambodia militarily in full sovereignty, that is to say, without any limit of space and time; secondly -- all the decisions concerning the neo-colonization of cambodia by the vietnamese of thieu-ky are made and will be made in saigon, just as in the time of french protectorate the decisions concerning the destiny of cambodia were made by the general governor residing in viet nam. this status of south vietnamese colony "granted" to cambodia by nixon-thieu and ky, and accepted unpardonably by lon nol, lasts up to now. we can even say that the colonization of our poor fatherland by the vietnamese of the thieu-ky gang became all the deeper in october, november and decemoer of 1970 than in last may. here are the proofs:

u.p.i. correspondent frank frosch in a dispatch from phnom penh on october 24 said, "the (cambodian) spokesman said the south vietnamese determined their own troop strength in the cambodian operational areas without consulting the cambodian government ... the spokesman said 'for the time being' cambodia must depend on south viet nam ..."

this is an extremely shameful and criminal confession of the lonnolites who asserted to the press that "for the time being, cambodia must depend on south viet nam" exclamation

the dictators of saigon took them at their word, and in last october hastened to bluntly double the occupation forces, as an a.p. dispatch disclosed on october 26, 1970, "the saigon forces nearly double their strength in cambodia".

one day after that, a.p. in a dispatch of october 27 further reported this barefaced remark of general do cao tri, charged with colonizing our country: "tri said ... that his troops can 'go anywhere in cambodia'."

upon the "deposition" of sihanouk, the lonnolites proclaimed that cambodia ought to drive the vietnamese civil residents back to viet nam and to distribute the land previously occupied by them to khmer families and to the ex-servicemen.

this proclamation is dated april, 1970. we are now in january, 1971. and what do we see?

cambodia, which in the time of sihanouk was among the most independent countries in the world and whose frontiers all the western, socialist and neutral powers formally recognised, is being occupied by several ten thousand south vietnamese soldiers and hundreds of frontier villages, occupied by khmer families in the time of sihanouk, are today, according to the confession of lon nol's press and "government" themselves, forcibly occupied by vietnamese families coming from south viet nam on orders of the thieu-ky saigonese. the khmer families, proprietors of these villages, have been pitilessly driven away. in this connection, let us read attentively the following evidence:

a.f.p. in a dispatch of december 5, 1970, said, "... south vietnamese troops burned houses, schools and administrative buildings at kompong rau, svay rieng province... about a hundred houses were burnt and the south vietnamese soldiers also plundered rice stocks of the cambodian peasants ... other soldiers led vietnamese families across the frontier to penetrate into cambodian houses ... at prasaut ... south vietnamese troops operating in the same sector on october 15 maltreated cambodian peasants and drove them away from their homes while reproaching them for 'living too near from the frontier'. as soon as these peasants left, vietnamese families immediately arrived after crossing the frontier on board sampans".

u.p.i. in a dispatch of december 8, 1970, said: "vietnamese forces based at the town of long hot burned more than 100 houses, administrative offices and schools, in the village of samrong, and forced the inhabitants of the border village of phum chek to leave their homes, then took them over". "cambodian field officers at the south vietnamese base of neak luong in ... prey veng today openly voiced their resentment against the south vietnamese ... the officers at neak luong said some 300 vietnamese had settled in the neak luong area, and more came up route one every day."

i request our compatriots who still live under the reactionary, fascist rule of lon nol to think over earnestly these details revealed in the afore-mentioned dispatches of a.f.p. and u.p.i.

the u.s. press now admits that neak luong has become a south vietnamese colonial territory and that the officers of the lon nol army there find themselves not to be in their own country but on south vietnamese territory. before the coup d'etat of march 18, nobody thought that our poor country would arrive at that exclamation

lon nol, the "chaser" of the vietnamese; now lets his masters thieu and ky imprudently chase thousands of khmer peasant families out of their own villages, not only in the frontier zones of svay rieng and prey veng, but also in those of kratie, kompong cham, takeo, kampot, kandal, etc. in these villages the vietnamese of thieu-ky do not allow any trace of former presence of the khmers to exist: they burn the schools, the administrative buildings, etc.

the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of s.v.n. and the d.r.v.n. recognized and recognize de jure our frontiers, comprising the coastal islands claimed by the government of saigon. the lon nol gang decreed that they were the mortal enemies of cambodia and that it was necessary to make war on them after savagely sacking their embassies in phnom penh.

the fascist government of saigon has refused up to this day to recognize de jure our frontiers. it has sent its marine to occupy our territorial waters and our coastal islands opposite to ream, kep and sihanoukville, shamelessly vietnamized and colonized hundreds of khmer frontier villages and even neak luong. the lon nol gang proclaims that that government is a very great friend and ally of cambodia.

lon nol asserted that his government had officially protested against the vietnamization and occupation of the frontier villages, but the day following this protest lon nol himself begged his masters thieu and ky to colonize cambodia still more profoundly by sending the south vietnamese armed forces to take possession of the provinces of kompong cham and kompong thom.

this new horrible treason was attested by the following dispatches of reuter and a.f.p.

reuter in a dispatch from saigon on december 15, 1970, said: "south viet nam today took its deepest plunge into the cambodian war ... the sources said tonight that the saigon government was reluctant to become so deeply involved ... and moved only after a personal appeal to president nguyen van thieu from cambodian leader lon nol."

the history of okr kampuchea will not fail to register this testimony which reveals that on the one hand the vietnamese of saigon themselves are reticent with regard to a more profound colonization of cambodia and that on the other hand it is lon nol himself who has personally insisted that this new advance of south vietnamese neo-colonialism is made to the detriment of kompong cham.

an a.f.p. dispatch dated december 16, 1970, confirmed this odious treason of lon nol; "observers remarked that this was the first time that saigon troops stationed in south eastern cambodia had crossed to the west bank of the mekong. the innovation comes after a brief secret visit by south viet nam vice-president nguyen cao ky to cambodian premier lon nol monday."

in face of such a treason of which the amplitude has no precedent in the history of our country and which surpasses even the notorious treason of chau'ea ben in the past. the compatriots who call themselves "patriots" have the absolute duty to rebel. it is not sufficient to show anger passively as the khmerlite officers do in neak luong who look on with folded arms the systematic and total colonization of neak luong by hundreds of foreign families transplanted from south viet nam.

the duty of all the patriots is to cease all their cooperation with the forces of thieu-ky and to batter down the lon nol regime as a mischievous beast.

the duty of all the patriots is to integrate themselves openly or secretly with the n.u.f.c., to fight, each within all the extent of his possibilities, against the regime of the usurpers and traitors and to help by all possible

means our people and their national liberation army to rapidly defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs of saigon and sub-valets of phnom penh.

only in tnese conditions can we recover to our beloved fatherland its territorial integrity in complete independence and lasting peace.

down with nixon-thieu-ky and their sub-valets lon nol-sirik matak exclamation

long live the khmer people and their national liberation army exclamation

long live the territorial integrity of cambodia exclamation

january 2, 1971

CHINA AND IRAQ

New Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Presents Credentials to Iraqi President

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 1, 1971)

kung ta-fei, newly acpointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to ahmed hassan al bakr, president of the iraqi republic, at the presidential palace here yesterday.

present on the occasion were iraqi foreign minister acdul karim al sheikhly, chief of the presidential office yehya yassan and chief of ceremonies of the presidential palace hikmet sami sulaiman.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

president al bakr had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador after the ceremony. foreign minister al sheikhly was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Paper Praises Further Development of Friendly Relations with China

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jan. 1, 1971)

the recent visit of the malian government delegation to china has further developed the friendly relations between mali and china, said "essor" in an editorial on december 30 last.

the editorial said: from shaking off the yoke of colonial oppression and exploitation, the chinese and malian peoples realized that their interests require them to march forward hand in hand and consolidate the relations of friendship and solidarity which unite them in the camp of the asian, african and latin american peoples. they realized that their fraternal mutual aid is an urgent necessity in current history and that the common victory over imperialism and colonialism, old and new, is undoubtedly won through the constant support and strengthening of the efforts of the parties concerned, i.e., our peoples.

the editorial said: "history will remember that since our country gained sovereignty and international rights, the people's republic of china has been among the few countries whose cooperation, aid and assistance to the young republic of mali in various fields have enabled it to courageously lay down the foundation for the building of an independent national economy."

it said: "history will remember that among the numerous achievements which the malian people are proud of, those being made in cooperation with new china are among the best earners. that is to say, from all points of view, these achievements gave rise to the least problems and have substantially increased the country's budget. this is the best foreign contribution to the delicate stability of the balance of payments of the young developing countries."

the editorial said: "today, mali once again points out proudly that no cloud can overcast the prospect of all its relations with this big country, which groaned under the humiliation by the combined exploitation of the powers yesterday and has today reached the level of great powers in the world thanks to the constant efforts in all spheres, to the endurance and the spirit of sacrifice of its people, and to the clear-sightedness of its leaders headed by the genius and prestiged chairman mao tsetung. this is not only a good lesson but also a great hope to the peoples who were under colonial rule in the past."

in conclusion the editorial said: "it is for all these reasons that the malians are convinced that our solidarity and friendship with and support and great admiration for the glorious chinese people will grow daily, for this is in conformity with the development of things. we place the same hope on all the peoples the world over. all this also conforms with the highest interests of mali and china, and with the general battle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america for complete liberation. in a word, it is in the interest of history now in the making."

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee in Kunming

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 3, 1971)

deputy leaders nguyen'van quang and dang hai van of the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" in the company of chen kang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, leading member of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army and vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee.

duong van trung, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming, was present on the occasion.

when nguyen van quang, dang hai van and other south vietmamese comrades-in-arms entered the theatre, the audience warmly applauded to extend welcome to those coming from the outpost of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

this morning nguyen van quang, dang hai van and otner south vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the yunnan motor venicle parts factory in the company of liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee. they were warmly welcomed by the workers there. the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms chatted cordially with the chinese workers.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 12, 1971 No. 4817

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

Huiyang Administrative District Revolutionary Committee Persists in Running Mao Tse-tung's Thought Study Class

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 2, 1971)

(Based on NCNA Canton, January 1) The revolutionary committee of Huiyang administrative district, Kwangtung Province, persists in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in light of the reality of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and conducts the struggle between the two lines among the leading cadres at and above the commune level. Through this study, the leading cadres at various levels further raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and lead the broad masses more vigorously to advance bravely in the three great revolutionary movements.

The revolutionary committee of Huiyang administrative district has realized in practice that, in the last analysis, the struggle between the two lines in the Party is a struggle between the two world outlooks. For this reason, in holding the study class, they grasp the living ideas of the leading cadres of various levels appearing in various stages of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, give them living education, and lead them to make strenuous efforts to remold their world outlook.

In the face of the excellent revolutionary situation after the Party's "9th Congress," the leading cadres of some communes erroneously thought that "they could rest for a while since the power was in their hands." In view of this state of affairs, the administrative district revolutionary committee held a study class for two terms in succession. In the study class, the leading cadres of various levels repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his brilliant works, the "three constantly read articles," and sharply criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle." Meanwhile, they went to factories and the countryside to get together with the workers and the poor and lower-middle

peasants to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness. Many leading cadres reviewed their militant course after joining the revolution, summed up their experience and realized deeply that the idea "we can rest for a while since power is in our hands" was an expression of the low consciousness in continuing the revolution and reflected that the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" had not been eliminated, and that it was necessary to remold world outlook conscientiously in order to grasp power well for the proletariat. With their thinking raised, they took the lead in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way during the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and conscientiously remolded their subjective world while remolding the objective world.

During the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement, some leading cadres of this administrative district did not correctly implement the Party's policies. In view of this state of affairs, the administrative district revolutionary committee promptly held a study class again and organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent" and "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality," and meanwhile to analyze a few of the typical cases of proper implementation of the Party's policy. This made some leading cadres overcome their selfish and impure ideas shown in the implementation of the Party's policy and their one-sidedness in the methods of thinking and raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies.

In the study class, Ch'en Chia-tai, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Henglung commune, Huitung hsien, relentlessly fought against his "fear" in carrying out the Party's policy and criticized his metaphysical viewpoint, thereby strengthening his concept toward the Party's policy. Returning to the commune, he led the cadres of the commune and the brigades to make investigations and to persist in propagandizing the Party's policies to the masses and arousing the masses. He did ideological and political work meticulously and went from one unit to another to examine how the Party's policies had been carried out. As a result, the Party's various policies were quickly put into effect and the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement developed continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In holding a cadres' study class, Huiyang administrative district revolutionary committee constantly put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position, used Chairman Mao's philosophic works as the principal teaching materials, and organized all to study diligently with their problems in mind, to arm themselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism and to continuously deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, they tightly grasped four links:

First, they grasped the link of understanding. In view of the fact that some leading cadres had the erroneous idea that "they had many years' experience of work and they could do their work equally well without learning theoretical

things," the members of the study class were organized to discuss the far-reaching significance of the study of materialist dialectics while bearing in mind their experience in the struggle between the two lines. This made all understand that only by grasping Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking could they deeply understand and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The second link they grasped was the style of study. In view of the fact that some cadres adopted the wrong attitude of "learning some theoretical things and going back to teach other people," the members of the study class were organized to study Vice Chairman Lin's instruction of studying Chairman Mao's works with emphasis on "application," to carry out study in connection with the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party and in connection with their practice in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to develop the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice in study.

Third, they grasped the link of tutoring. Taking into consideration the cadres' political and ideological conditions and cultural levels, they formed some mutual-aid groups of the members of the study class and conducted activities of teaching and learning from one another.

Fourth, they grasped the link of typical cases. They commended the comrades who were good in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, and organized them to talk about their application and popularize their experience.

This forcefully pushed all to carry out study.

Using Mao Tse-tung's thought to sum up experience is an important method adopted by Huiyang administrative district revolutionary committee in conducting education of the struggle between the two lines among leading cadres of various levels in the study class. Many leading cadres conscientiously sum up, by both the positive and the negative examples, their experience in the revolutionization of their thinking and in their day-to-day work. They see more clearly the things which conform to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the things which are incompatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and find from them the law, with which they guide their revolutionary practice. They say: "It is fine to sum up experience. We can greatly raise our ideological consciousness, clearly distinguish the two lines and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

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EDUCATED YOUTHS

A Fine Form of Re-Education for Educated Young People

- A report on the activity of "one helps one, a red pair" unfolded by the Tungshan brigade, Yüanchiang hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 27, 1970)

Guided by the brilliant directive of great leader Chairman Mao "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," more than 70 educated young people from such places as Changsha, in the winter of 1968 and the spring of 1969, joined and settled down in the Tungshan brigade, in Yüan-chiang hsien. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and members of the revolutionary committee of the Tungshan brigade, in accordance with the directive of Chairman Mao "Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them" and with the fundamental goal of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, have carried out in a practical and down-to-earth manner the re-education among the educated young people who went to the countryside. They practiced the experience of the political-ideological work of the PLA, placed proletarian politics to the fore, maintained "four firsts," carried out the "three-eight" work style in a big way, and unfolded a "four-good" movement, with emphasis on developing the activity of "one helps one, a red pair" among the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated young people in the countryside, that provided a powerful impetus to the re-education work and stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the broad masses of educated young people.

"One Helps One, A Red Pair" Is a Fine Form of Re-Education

The activity of "one helps one, a red pair" was step-by-step developed in the practice of the work for re-education. Lu Shao-wei, an educated youth sent to the countryside staying with the No. 2 production team, has a good background. However, owing to the fact that he had been under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, he was afraid of hardship and fatigue and sought ease and comfort. One of the counter-revolutionary elements in the brigade took advantage of his weakness to sneak in and tried to corrode him. When old peasant Tseng Ch'un-yü, the deputy leader of the team, discovered this he recognized it to be a struggle by the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation from the proletariat, and an acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines. With a red heart filled with infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and with a high sense of political responsibility, he formed a "one helps one, a red pair" with Lu Shao-wei. He was determined to use the ever victorious Mao Tse-tung's thought to foster Lu Shao-wei into a successor to the cause of the proletarian revolution and to smash the conspiracy of the class enemies completely. With

patient and meticulous care he conducted re-education on Lu Shao-wei so that he could quickly change over. In other production teams, some Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants have also formed "pairs" with the educated young people, and regularly unfolded such activities. The revolutionary committee of the brigade made a timely summing-up of the experience on this kind of conscientious re-education work conducted by the masses, and launched a widespread activity of "one helps one, a red pair" between the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated young people throughout the brigade.

Carefully Select Partners Well

The partners of the "one helps one, a red pair" have been carefully selected and properly matched by the revolutionary committee and the committee on re-education of the brigade. The poor and lower-middle peasants taking part in the activity of "one helps one, a red pair" are mostly Party members, basic level cadres and activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought; the main body is made up of poor and lower-middle peasants who have suffered the most, whose grievances are deeper and whose awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines is higher. The revolutionary committee, based on the conditions of both sides, again carried out an overall analysis and tried its utmost to see to it that the two of them could regularly study together, work together and live together so that the activity could be carried out expediently. In making arrangements, they let the women commune members or the old male commune members form "one helps one, a red pair" with the young educated females.

After the partners have been selected, the revolutionary committee and the committee on re-education of the brigade, based on the condition of the educated young people, separately oriented in great detail to the poor and lower-middle peasant who formed the "pair" so that he would possess four records of the educated youth: A record of his family background, a record of his educational background, a record on his general expression and a record on the extent of his ideological development. On this basis they were able to link together his family background and his political expression, his general expression and his present expression, his good qualities and his shortcomings for overall analysis and get to know the person, know his feeling and know his thinking, and proceeding from the character of the educated youth, according to the condition of the individual, to have a target to aim at when carrying out re-education. In the No. 11 production team, there was a youth who had been more deeply influenced by bourgeois ideologies, and whose expression after her arrival in the countryside was far from good. When T'ao Shu-ch'u, a poor peasant of the same brigade formed a "one help one, a red pair" with her, the committee on re-education explained to her the bitter family history of this young person before the liberation and the social influence she had lived under. T'ao Shu-ch'u after having been acquainted with the details, made a comprehensive analysis of the conditions, proceeded with class education to arouse her proletarian class feeling, led her to criticize and repudiate arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's black merchandise of "study in order to become an official," assisted her to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, used the heroic deeds and struggles of revolutionary forerunners to educate her, utilized the arduous struggle and

plain living of the poor and lower-middle peasants to inspire her, took advantage of her character of active enthusiasm and willingness to help others, steered her to participate in the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside and onto the track of doing everything for the people, which brought about a rapid change in this young person.

"Grasp, Educate, Manage" Must All Be Taken Into Consideration

In developing the activity of "one helps one, a red pair," the poor and lower-middle peasants, bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on "successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution are born in mass struggles and are tempered and matured in the storms of revolution," have placed the educated young people on the front line of the three great revolutionary struggles, so that they could be tempered in the process. Poor peasant Tseng Ch'un-sheng, after forming "one helps one, a red pair" with educated youth Lu Shao-wei, has worked and lived together with him, helped him in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on the classes and the class struggle, recounted hardships to him and counted blessings, carried out class education and taught him to accept tempering in the practice of the class struggle so that he could rapidly overcome his shortcomings and heighten his awareness and through the tempering to become strong.

Educated youth Ch'en Hsiao-ming who stayed with the No. 10 production team was working alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants in building water conservation works. At the beginning she was filled with enthusiasm, but after a few days, when her back became sore, her legs started to ache, and the blisters on her hands burst and bled, she became a bit deflated. Party member Liao San-hsi, a poor peasant who formed "one helps one, a red pair" with her sought her out for a chat and studied with her Chairman Mao's teaching on "if you want the masses to understand you, you must become one with them, and you must have the determination to go through a long period of perhaps painful tempering." She spoke to her about the deeds of the brave and stubborn poor and lower-middle peasants in their battle against nature and the elements, and taking her by the hands she taught her how to use the hoe and how to turn the soil thus helping her to overcome her vacillating emotion. However, after a while, Ch'en Hsiao-ming again buried herself in the tempering of her body, and did not pay attention to the tempering of her mind. Liu San-hsi once again patiently helped her to study Chairman Mao's teaching on "this change in world outlook is something fundamental" and guided her toward making more effort in remolding her world outlook. Since then, Ch'en Hsiao-ming has considered labor as a furnace for tempering her revolutionary will and the path to remolding her world outlook. She diligently tempered herself, and her progress was very fast. She was later cited as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the hsien.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tungshan brigade, in the activity of "one helps one, a red pair," have combined together the grasping of politics, the teaching of production and the managing of living. In the teaching of production they first taught politics; in managing living, they first managed thinking. The poor and lower-middle peasants have in a

true sense become teachers of the educated young people in the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and the educated young people who went to the countryside have also received better tempering in the three great revolutionary movements.

Maintain Teaching by Word and Action, Realistically Help One Another

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Shantung brigade, in accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instruction "Not only is it necessary to "teach by word," but also to "teaching by action," indeed to "teach by action" is more important than to "teach by word," have in developing the activity of "one helps one, a red pair," carried out the living study and application of of Mao Tse-tung's thought in an energetic manner, served the revolution wholeheartedly, and by means of their own model action, set an example for the educated young people. In the No. 4 production team, Ou Yü-sheng, an elderly poor peasant nearly 60 years old, has formed "one helps one, a red pair" with educated youth Yang Lien. The old fellow did not know enough written characters, so he actively asked to be helped with studying Chairman Mao's works, and Yang Lien undertook to assist him with his studies. The old man's boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and his spirit of diligence in studying Chairman Mao's works deeply impressed Yang Lien and also heightened his consciousness in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. The old man was in charge of eight farm oxen, and he took such good care of them that they were all sleek and strong. Once he was seriously taken ill, and was bed-ridden for more than twenty days. The moment he got slightly better, he immediately dragged himself to look after his farm oxen. Yang Lien has, no matter where, always taken the old peasant Ou Yü-sheng as his model, and his heart was set on helping with the hog raising business in the collective. He has proved himself to fear neither dirt nor fatigue and to be really responsible in his work, and the pigs he raised all grew up fat and healthy.

The revolutionary committee of the Shantung brigade and the committee on re-education, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "it is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously," in unfolding the activity for "one helps one, a red pair," have regularly organized discussion and application meetings, held fixed examination-criticism-evaluation meetings, and summed up experiences constantly so that the activity of "one helps one, a red pair" could continue to advance and develop.

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LINE STRUGGLE

Creatively Studying and Applying Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking, Raising Consciousness of Struggle between the Two Lines

by

Hua Tzu-ch'uan (华子泉), Secretary, CCP Committee of Chiangning Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

We recommend this article to our readers, especially to comrades responsible for leadership work. Citing his practice, the author of this article testifies that so long as a leading cadre really and conscientiously makes efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way, he can score remarkable results in remolding his world outlook and in raising his consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In this article, the author also tells about his experience. For instance: He studies Chairman Mao's philosophic works while bearing in mind his problems met in the struggle between the two lines, and takes the remolding of world outlook and the raising of consciousness of the struggle between the two lines as the fundamental course of study; in consciously remolding world outlook, the most important thing is to judge oneself through the viewpoint of dividing one into two, and the idealist and metaphysical viewpoints should not be adopted in considering oneself; materialist dialectics must be used to continuously destroy empiricism, etc. All these are useful things and may be used as reference by comrades.

Comrade Hua Tzu-ch'uan was and still is the secretary of the hsien committee. He is the same man and yet because he carried out two completely different lines before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution, two completely different results were produced: Before the great cultural revolution, he carried out the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and slid onto the capitalist road; after the great cultural revolution, he studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, continuously raised his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, consequently winning victories continuously in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. His experience testifies time and again to this point: The

question of the line decides everything. With a correct line, we have everything; if we follow a wrong line, we shall lose everything.

We hope to see a greater number of leading cadres study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way, so as to exchange experience through the newspaper and to propel this study movement to develop in greater width and greater depth.

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The great proletarian cultural revolution has taught me a very impressive lesson. I have deeply learned that only by studying and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way, consciously remolding my world outlook and continuously raising my consciousness of the line struggle shall I be able to closely follow great leader Chairman Mao, work in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and perseveringly continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Study with Problems of the Line Struggle in Mind

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I also had learned some of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. In particular, I had learned "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" many times. But, because I did not have correct thinking guiding my study and I studied only for the purpose of solving some concrete problems of methods of work, I did not grasp the basic link of remolding of world outlook and, as a result, failed to distinguish the two lines and, consciously or unconsciously, carried out renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and committed serious mistakes.

In the early period of the great cultural revolution, I did not understand very well the meaning of this great revolutionary movement initiated and led by Chairman Mao, and I again carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line. The revolutionary masses criticized me for running against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and taking the capitalist road, but I still could not accept their criticism after a long time. I thought to myself: I came of a family of lower-middle peasants. If it had not been our great leader Chairman Mao, I could not have won emancipation and be liberated. I have been loyal to Chairman Mao. How can I follow the capitalist road? The more I thought in this way, the greater my resentment became.

Later, the broad revolutionary masses systematically uncovered and criticized my mistakes in various fields on many occasions and I began to see my mistakes. But, many questions still remained unresolved as to the severity of my mistakes and the causes of my mistakes. Bearing these contradictions in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works and his teachings concerned. It was only after that that I could make clear many problems.

1. I made clear the relationship between class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and saw the severity of my mistakes. The struggle between the two lines is class struggle in society reflected in the Party. The class struggle has never stopped and the inner-Party struggle between the two lines also has never stopped.

After the agrarian reform, particularly after the establishment of people's communes, because I had been poisoned relatively deeply by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle," I wrongly thought that the most important task currently was to grasp production and construction and "I only grasped grain, cotton and edible oil regardless of the difference between friends and enemies." Thus, I forgot the class struggle, the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and the dictatorship of the proletariat, ran against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Why was it that I could not identify my wishes of loyalty to Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line with my solid action?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." I realized that: Every one is influenced by class struggle in society and the people are undergoing a change every day, either for the better or for the worse. The so-called "red safety box" does not exist. Because I was contented with my family background, had pure class affection for Chairman Mao and did not make efforts to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, I slacked remolding of my world outlook and was poisoned by revisionism so that I could not tell one line from another and went astray at the crucial moment.

2. I made clear the relationship between the internal causes and the external causes and found the root of my mistakes.

I formerly held that my mistakes were chiefly caused by the objective factors: First, the wrong line was drawn by Liu Shao-ch'i and I was only its executor; second, I did not know that there were two different headquarters within the Party then and I committed mistakes because I followed the bourgeois headquarters unwittingly. Thus, I felt that I was not deeply responsible for my mistakes. Actually, this reflected that the theory of external causes and the theory of an external motive force, advanced by the vulgar theory of evolution, was playing evil in my mind.

Chairman Mao teaches: "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and external causes become operative through internal causes." I reviewed how Chairman Mao had taught us in handling various crucial problems during the inner-Party struggle after the cooperative movement, how Liu Shao-ch'i had spread poison, how I thought and what I did at the moment. I asked myself a few questions: Why did I not conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's instructions? Why did I follow Liu Shao-ch'i's line in handling many problems? After the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses closely followed Chairman Mao. But, why did I continue to carry out the bourgeois reactionary line? Through study and contrasts, I realized that Liu Shao-ch'i's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line became operative in me chiefly because I had not remolded my world outlook successfully and, consequently, I did not understand and could not closely follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

3. I made clear the relationship between motive and effect and saw clearly the importance of the raising of the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. I formerly held that I had made mistakes but my motive was good.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Idealists stress motive and ignore effect, while mechanical materialists stress effect and ignore motive. In contradistinction to both, we dialectical materialists insist on the unity of motive and effect." How can one, with the motive of socialism, achieve the effect of capitalism? The line decides everything and affects everything. When the line is wrong, everything will be wrong, not to mention a good motive.

During the three years of temporary difficulties in the national economy caused by natural disasters, I made no effort to give prominence to proletarian politics, to grasp class struggle, to consolidate the collective economy and to develop collective production, but just followed Liu Shao-ch'i to peddle his counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms." Eventually, the collective economy was seriously damaged. My motive then was that of revisionism and the effect naturally was that of capitalism.

After making clear the three relationships mentioned above and understanding these questions clearly, I had a real grasp of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." I felt that: This great proletarian cultural revolution must be launched without fail and things will be awful if this revolution has not been launched; Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life of our Party and, with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we have everything and without Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we shall lose everything. There may be one thousand and one important things, but to raise the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines is the most important.

Meanwhile, I also began to make an initial success in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and raising my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Courageously "Dividing" and Fighting against Myself

After being liberated, I was filled with excitement and decided to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution for the rest of my life. But, a new contradiction presented itself in my mind after I was assigned some work by the hsien revolutionary committee. I thought to myself: "I formerly had made serious mistakes and learned very big lessons. Now, I come forward to make

revolution. In the future, I must be friendly to other people and pay closer attention to my work." I wanted to be a "good old man," so as to protect myself. Subjectively I tried to shun contradictions but objectively I was involved in many contradictions. In the face of these contradictions, I dared not say what I should say, dared not do what I should do and dared not fight against what I should fight against. By and by, I felt ashamed of myself and came to understand that I had failed to live up to Chairman Mao's expectation of me and to the revolutionary cause. Keeping these contradictions in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works concerned and solved three problems:

First, can I shun contradiction and struggle? Chairman Mao teaches: "There is nothing which does not have contradiction; if there is no contradiction, the world does not exist." Contradiction exists objectively. To shun contradiction is subjective idealism.

Second, can I make revolution if I fear struggle? Chairman Mao teaches: "The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." The Communist Party launches class struggle. Revolution means struggle; to make revolution, it is necessary to launch struggle. If we dare not struggle against anything which endangers the revolution, we are muddling the revolution and are false revolutioniaries. If we do not launch class struggle, we are upholding opportunism and revisionism.

Third, can a bad thing be turned into a good one? Chairman Mao teaches: "There is nothing in the world which does not have the dual character." "In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." It is a bad thing that we made mistakes in the past. But, a mistake often goes before a correct result. So long as we sum up our experience well, the lessons we have learned can turn into a force in sustained revolution. If we regard our mistakes as a baggage, "fear the rope after being bitten by a snake," and dare not advance and make revolution, we shall possibly continue to produce bad results.

"It is either the East wind prevails over the West wind, or the West wind prevails over the East wind. There is no room for a compromise in the question of the line." In a class society, there is no middle road. A "good old man" pleases the bourgeoisie but offends the proletariat. I am determined to break away with my selfish and impure thoughts, to replace my fear of mistakes with the courage to make revolution; I shall make revolution boldly and carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line consciously; in doing every task, I must always see whether it conforms to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; when completing a task, I shall sum up my experience and examine the task in light of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; in the course of struggle, I shall study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way and strengthen the remolding of my world outlook.

In the year before last, not long after I had been liberated, Moling commune in our hsien was attacked by waterlogging. The hsien revolutionary committee sent me to help this commune unfold the struggle for preventing flood and draining away water. The majority of the cadres and the masses of the commune were very enthusiastic in fighting against the natural disaster.

But, a few people feared hardships and even thought of giving up the struggle against natural disaster and conducting capitalist activities. The principal responsible comrades of the commune failed to make a full estimate and take a firm hold of the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. I was then very much worried. What should I do? It wouldn't do to be passive and put the work aside; it also wouldn't do just to criticize and reproach other people as I used to do in the past.

At the moment, in accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instruction "In making revolution, we also must revolutionize ourselves; without revolutionizing ourselves, we cannot make revolution well," I recalled the conditions when I came to this commune in 1962 to help in the fight against natural disasters, and I realized that: the problem at present reflected that the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had not yet been eliminated; it also was caused by my erroneous method of fighting against natural disasters in the past. Accordingly, I boldly came forward and took the lead in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, putting myself into the criticism, taking myself as the target of the revolution and then as a motive force of the revolution. On the one hand, I studied together with the comrades of the commune, disclosed the selfish and impure ideas in my mind in the past, fought against and criticized them unrelentingly, and induced the comrades to boldly struggle against the tendency toward capitalism. On the other hand, I called a general meeting of Party members and cadres in the commune. At the meeting, I cited my personal experience, recalled my former deeds in the struggle between the two lines during the fight against natural disasters, and summed up the danger caused in the past by my failure to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In light of the reality at present, I put forward five questions for them to discuss:

First, should we give prominence to proletarian politics, tightly grasp class struggle and actively fight against natural disasters, or should we passively conduct production for self-salvation and arrange the livelihood of the masses?

Second, should we dare to struggle and to win, or should we fear hardships and be daunted by difficulties?

Third, should we rely on the masses and depend on own effort, or should we look up, ask for money and supplies and wait for assistance?

Fourth, should we persist in the socialist orientation and develop collective production, or should we "seek our own way out" and uphold capitalism?

Fifth, should we display the communist style and the spirit of socialist coordination and unite together to fight against natural disasters, or should we take care of ourselves and harm the other people to benefit ourselves?

The further they went with the discussion, the more clearly they could distinguish the two lines and the more distinctly they could see the orientation. They went all out and worked with revolutionary vigor. Eventually, a victory was won in the struggle against the natural disaster and a bumper harvest reaped in a year of serious natural disaster.

After I had been posted as chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, some comrades said: "The former hsien committee did not have a target of struggle. Hua Tzu-ch'uan is again chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee. Chiangning hsien was quite good in the past. It was better than other hsien." At first I did not pay much attention to this kind of opinion. Later, after study, I realized that this was a metaphysical point of view; it negated the struggle between the two lines during the period when the former hsien committee took leadership and it was precisely an expression of the struggle between the two lines under the new situation. The former hsien committee did not have a target of struggle, but this did not mean that it had not carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

As seen from appearances, the secretary of the former hsien committee and the chairman of today's hsien revolutionary committee is the same man. But, I committed mistakes of carrying out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution; now, educated and rescued during the great proletarian cultural revolution, I have returned to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The former hsien committee and I carried out the revisionist line in the past, and this should be criticized. If I keep silent or feel at ease upon hearing this kind of opinion, I am denying my past mistakes and shall go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Accordingly, when preparing the establishment of the new hsien committee, I gave prominence to the line education and drafted a report of work to the Party congress in light of the conditions of the struggle between the two lines in Chiangning hsien. After the new hsien committee was established, we held a study class among the hsien-level offices and aroused all to uncover the conditions of the struggle between the two lines launched by the offices of the former hsien committee and the former people's council and to examine the problems in revolutionizing the offices at present. We also organized them to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and to unfold revolutionary mass criticism in depth in light of the questions of what road the offices should take, what kind of people they should serve and where they should take roots, so as to raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

I now feel that: The more thoroughly we have criticized our past mistakes, the more clearly we can distinguish the two lines and the higher the consciousness of the vast majority of the cadres and the masses in the struggle between the two lines will surge and the more closely they will follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we neglect the line struggle and the mass criticism, we shall lose our bearings when we meet a problem.

After going through the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, I have realized that: To remold the objective world and to remold the subjective world, to act as a motive force of the revolution and to be a target of the revolution, are contradictory and in unity. Only when we dare to remold the subjective world shall we have the courage to remold the objective world; only when we dare to revolutionize ourselves shall we have

the courage to revolutionize other people. We dare not revolutionize other people because, in essence, we fear that other people will revolutionize us. The line decides everything. And what line is to be carried out is decided by the world outlook of the power holders. In studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way and to remold our world outlook consciously, the most important thing is that we must judge ourselves by the viewpoint of "dividing one into two." In our minds there is always the struggle between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology, so that we must "divide ourselves and "divide" the bourgeois ideas in our minds and throw them away and so that the proletarian ideas may take a firm stand in our minds. If we deny the existence of the bourgeois ideas in our minds, we are upholding idealism and metaphysics; if we dare not "divide" and fight against the bourgeois ideas in our minds, we are adopting the viewpoint of "combining two into one" and upholding opportunism and revisionism.

Continuously Destroying Empiricism

In thinking about problems and handling our business in everyday life, we cannot part from the experience of our practice. Since taking part in work, and particularly after going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, I have acquired a great deal of experience by both positive and negative examples. But, this is concrete experience in carrying out different tasks and solving different problems under different conditions and is very partial. If we one-sidedly believe in our experience, make no effort to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way, fail to heighten the perceptual knowledge to be rational knowledge, but just feel elated in our small achievements and scanty experience, we shall again make mistakes of "empiricism" as we did in the past.

In August last year when we prepared for the establishment of the new hsien committee, the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines was very violent in handling the question of what kind of people should be selected and admitted into the new hsien committee. In particular, when new elements of the leading group were selected, some people were ill at ease, thinking that the newly selected hsien committee members were incompetent. At the moment, I also proceeded from my former experience, thinking of selecting a few more leading cadres. At the consultation of the namelist of the standing committee of the hsien committee, the first seven candidates nominated were state cadres over 40 years old and detached from production and we did not adhere to the principle of combination of "the old, the middle-aged and the youths." This was incompatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Later, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings about the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and repeatedly conducted democratic consultations. Eventually, three of the nine standing committee members elected were new men, the youngest of them being 26. Sixty-six percent of the members of the hew hsien committee were new men.

Facts showed that the participation of this large group of new men in the leading group added new blood to the new hsien committee organizationally, filled it with vigor and vitality politically, and gave a great impetus to its

revolutionized building. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The metaphysical or vulgar evolutionist world outlook sees things as isolated, static and one-sided." All things are developing and changing. The old cadres are correlative with the new cadres, and the experienced with the inexperienced.

When I joined the revolution at the age of 17 or 18, I also was inexperienced. Trained and nourished by the Party and tempered in practical struggle, I began to know some truths of the revolution and accumulate some experience. In fact, old cadres come from new cadres; without the new, there cannot be the old. The old lead the new, the new urge the old, and the new and the old are combined together--this is the dialectical unity.

This made me realize that: "Old experience" does not conform with the new situation. "Old eyes" cannot see new problems clearly. "Old minds" do not accept new things. If we work by experience exclusively, we shall make mistakes of empiricism and direct ourselves to a wrong line.

To break away with empiricism, we must overcome arrogance and self-conceit, the idea of stagnation and the rightist conservative ideas, accept new things, study new problems and master the objective law of the development of things.

When autumn reaping and plowing started last year, I thought that "autumn reaping and plowing were done in the same way each year," so that I did not go down to make investigations and failed to grasp the new characteristics that the late-crop rice was sown in a large area of land last year, the rice ripened later than the usual time, all the rice stalks slanted and the time for farming was short. I still stuck to my old experience, suggesting the old method of reaping the plot where the crop was ripe and plowing a plot where the crop had been reaped. As a result, the progress of reaping and plowing was very slow. If we worked in this way, the grain obtained would be damaged and the production of the next year would also be hindered.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The most fundamental method of work which all Communists must firmly bear in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions. When we study the causes of the mistakes we have made, we find that they all arose because we departed from the actual situation at a given time and place and were subjective in determining our working policies."

Later, we went deep into reality and made investigations. We made clear the characteristics of the autumn reaping and plowing and grasped the principal contradiction. Adopting the method of concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation, we launched three hard-fought battles of reaping, sowing and threshing in the whole hsien. The leading cadres at the hsien and commune levels went deep into the first line, where they took part in and commanded the fight and exercised face-to-face leadership, promptly popularized any typical cases discovered, forcefully pushing forward the work in the whole area. Because the masses were fully aroused and depended upon and the positive factor of man was brought into play, the vast majority of the cadres and

the revolutionary masses displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, worked from dawn till late in the night and totally reaped the late-crop rice in the several hundred thousand mow of land in three days, eventually accomplishing the tasks of autumn reaping and plowing with comparatively good results.

Innumerable facts have taught me that empiricism is a big obstacle to the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and must not be regarded as a trifle. Only by mastering materialist dialectics can we liberate ourselves from the narrow confines of empiricism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "With society developed to the present era, the duty of correctly knowing and transforming the world has historically fallen on the shoulders of the proletariat and its political party." We must study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking with better results and in a living way, arm ourselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, quicken revolutionization of our thinking and consciously struggle for defending and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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INDUSTRY

Shanghai Machine Operators Improve Equipment

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 5, 1971)

transformation of a small copper wire factory in shanghai sparked a campaign throughout the city's wire and cable industry and the electrical machine-building industry in 1970.

prompted by the rapidly growing needs of socialist construction, the factory wanted to do its share, but it was a small place with poor equipment and limited manpower. instead of asking the higher authorities for help, the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to improve their equipment. they drew up plans to make high-speed drawing machines that the factory party branch and the revolutionary committee endorsed.

veteran and young workers and cadres all pitched in. lacking technicians, they pooled their wisdom to do the designing; without equipment, they transformed an old lathe into a boring machine. they transformed several dilapidated lathes and two broken shapers. after hundreds of experiments in more than two months of effort, they finally produced 417 type and 418 type highly efficient machines that are simpler in structure than imported ones, half the size and four times faster. the cost is 16.6 per cent of imported ones.

the two machines raised the monthly output of copper wire 12 per cent above the previous peak. each machine saves the state three tons of copper and 120,000 kilowatt-hours every year.

they added seven more such machines in half a year and trial-produced china's first machine that can draw copper wire to one-sixth the breadth of a hair.

their success encouraged workers of other factories. the workers of the shanghai electromagnetic wire factory made a living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction" in trial-producing a new drawing machine that is four times as efficient as those based on foreign designs. with high aspirations to win honour for chairman mao, workers of the shanghai aluminium wire factory in just one month of effort were able to make a machine that can draw many specifications of fine aluminium wire. after a dozen days of hard work, the shanghai no. 4 wire factory turned out a machine that can make many specifications of stranded electric wires and is more than twice as efficient as the old equipment.

operators in the 12 electric wire and cable factories under the shanghai electrical machine-building company improved 62 pieces of equipment and turned out 34 new ones in 1970.

the shanghai electrical machinery plant, whose main product is electric wire and cable manufacturing equipment, was inspired by the achievements of the mass drive. the plant party and revolutionary committees sent out many groups to the factories that use their products to solicit opinions and suggestions. in close cooperation with the workers of wire factories, the plant's workers and technicians broke foreign stereotypes and turned out high-speed and efficient 751 type and 771 type drawing machines that apply advanced work processes and techniques.

the achievement of the shanghai copper wire factory in turning out machines proves that the operators are an important force in improving machines because they have first-hand experience of how the old and imported equipment confine productivity. they are most entitled to say what equipment is best suited to their conditions. without adding equipment, investment or workshops, they can raise productivity by improving old equipment. this is in accordance with the line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. they can not only operate machines but design, make and repair machines themselves.

AGRICULTURE

East China Province Reports Good Peanut Harvest

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 5, 1971)

the east china province of shantung in 1970 reported a record per hectare output of peanuts, and a far bigger total output than in 1969.

shantung is one of china's major peanut producers. before sowing, the peasants studied chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." the study helped them draw up rational plans for peanut production.

many of the peanut growing areas are in hilly areas and gullies with a thin layer of soil and poor irrigation. this held production back. over the past few years, the commune members launched a battle to change nature and increase production, taking the nationally pace-setting tachai brigade as their example and giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

per hectare peanut yield had never topped 0.75 tons in the lichiatsun brigade of chunan county. in the course of the mass movement to learn from tachai, the brigade members completed seven reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 180,000 cubic metres of water, dug four wells and transformed 3,000 small plots scattered on hill sides into 26 hectares of good fields that give stable high yields and 12 hectares of terraced land. last year grain output per hectare was 6.4 tons and peanuts 3.3 tons.

scientific farming helped ensure last year's good peanut harvest. yao shih-chang, secretary of the general party branch of the tuanchieh production brigade in penglai county, led the brigade members in blazing a new trail for achieving stable high yields of peanuts under the guidance of chairman mao's concepts of materialist dialectics. a production brigade in hsinsia county applied more organic fertilizer according to the characteristics of the soil. as a result, the fields are now mellow and can give stable yields. the average peanut output per hectare for the past eight years was 4.1 tons.

MEDICINE

PLA Medical Workers Grow Medicinal Herbs on Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 5, 1971)

medical workers of a chinese people's liberation army hospital are now growing, collecting and preparing medicinal herbs on the stormy, snow-capped chinghai-tibet plateau. they have been guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

in less than one year, they have collected 156 varieties of medicinal herbs totalling 12 tons and treated armymen and civilians on the plateau.

such work on the highland entails many difficulties. it is hard to search for medicinal herbs on the kunlun mountains which are snow-capped the year round and on the vast desert area. but they regarded this work as a question of their attitude toward chairman mao's line on medical and health work and a major issue concerning whether they could make the best use of local resources to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the hospital organized many herb-collecting groups. the leading members of the hospital party committee took the lead and also visited herdsmen in the pastoral areas to make investigations and study and collect tested prescriptions. last july a six-member group went to the kunlun mountains to investigate and collect medicinal herbs. the mountain weather is cold and changeable. although it was july they had to wear fur-lined coats. after some two months of investigation, the group had mapped out the distribution of medicinal herbs and collected many samples of herbs to be studied.

the medical workers each willingly took doses of the herbal medicine at the risk of being poisoned to test their efficacy. one medical worker became nauseous, with numbness of the mouth and a burning sensation in the throat after swallowing a potion. she said: "this is nothing if it helps us understand the motherland's great treasure-house of medicinal herbs."

the medical workers processed and prepared medicines by themselves. they have to date made 68 kinds of medicinal preparations including ointments, pills, powders and liquids. these medicines are effective in treating certain common and recurrent diseases, including quite a number that are difficult local diseases. they have produced a medicine to treat dysentery from a common herb on the plateau. they have made an inexpensive and easily prepared injection for treating tuberculosis, rheumatic arthritis and gastro-intestinal disorders.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHILE

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Republic of Chile on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1971)

joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of chile on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chile

the ambassadors of the people's republic of china and the republic of chile to france, mr. huang chen and mr. enrique bernstein carabantes, duly authorized by their governments, have agreed upon the following:

in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal or external affairs and equality and reciprocity, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of chile have decided to establish diplomatic relations effective from this date and to exchange ambassadors within the shortest possible period.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the chilean government takes note of this statement of the chinese government.

the chilean government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government and the chilean government have agreed to mutually provide all necessary assistance for the establishment of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals and the performance of their functions, on the basis of respect for equality and reciprocity and in accordance with international practice.

paris, december 15, 1970

(signed) huang chen
ambassador of the people's republic of china to france

(signed) enrique bernstein carabantes
ambassador of the republic of chile to france

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Embassy in France Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 4, 1971)

the chinese embassy in france gave a film reception here on the afternoon of january 2 for chinese nationals residing in france and french friends. the films "surprise attack" and "mine warfare" were shown.

the two films were warmly received and acclaimed by more than 700 overseas chinese and french friends. the audience applauded enthusiastically whenever they saw the chinese people achieving brilliant victories in their heroic struggles for resisting the japanese aggressors and for resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea.

CHINA AND LAOS

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Warmest Greetings to Prince Souphanouvong on 15th Anniversary of Laotian Patriotic Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, extending the warmest congratulations to the laotian patriotic front and the fraternal laotian people who are fighting valiantly against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the laotian patriotic front. the message reads in full as follows:

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of the
laotian patriotic front

sam neua

on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the laotian patriotic front i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, the warmest congratulations to the laotian patriotic front and the fraternal laotian people who are fighting valiantly against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

over the past 15 years, the heroic laotian people under the staunch leadership of the laotian patriotic front, defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, have waged long and arduous struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for the cause of the liberation of the fatherland, and have won brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. by their victories, the laotian people have dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism's aggressive designs in indo-china and have effectively co-ordinated with and supported the vietnamese and cambodian

peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus making important contributions to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world.

driven to the end of its tether, u.s. imperialism is still making desperate struggles. while flagrantly raiding north viet nam and expanding its aggression against cambodia, it has recently further intensified its war of aggression against laos, carried out wanton bombing raids against the liberated areas in laos and brought the puppet troops of thailand, saigon and phnom-penh into laos, in an attempt to launch a large-scale offensive against the laotian people. however, these acts of the u.s. aggressors can in no way save themselves from their doomed defeat.

the present situation in indo-china is excellent. we are deeply convinced that under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the fraternal laotian, vietnamese and cambodian peoples, united as one, supporting each other, persevering in protracted people's war and advancing victoriously, will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the struggle of the laotian people and the other peoples of indo-china is just. the people of the whole world stand on their side. as always, the chinese people pledge themselves to provide a powerful backing for the laotian people and the other peoples of indo-china and firmly support their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until all the u.s. aggressors are driven out of laotian territory and the whole of indo-china.

victory surely belongs to the heroic peoples of laos and the other countries of indo-china exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and laotian peoples exclamation

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, january 5, 1971

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms Make Reports at Kunming Meetings

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 5, 1971)

the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army, kunming's militiamen, workers, youth, women and red guards held meetings this morning, at which south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were invited to speak of the heroic deeds of the south vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

nguyen van quang and dang hai van, deputy leaders of the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, attended the meetings separately.

attending the meetings were leading members of the p.l.a. kunming units and the yunnan provincial and kunming municipal revolutionary committees including lei chi-yun, liang chung-yu, liu chun-shan, hsu hsueh-hui, tuan pao-chen, chan ming and li hsi-fu; and lu wei-chao, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry who accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to kunming.

deputy delegation leader dang hai van, and members of the delegation bui thi thanh van, huynh quang thuyen and dang kim ngon made reports at the meetings respectively.

they exposed the heinous crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in south viet nam. they said that u.s. imperialism's cruelty could only serve to stimulate the struggle of the south vietnamese people. holding high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" and united as one, the armymen and civilians in south viet nam fought valiantly against the u.s. aggressors and won brilliant victories.

they expressed the determination of the armymen and civilians in south viet nam to carry to the finish the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until not a single u.s. aggressor was left on the soil of their beloved country.

all the reports were warmly received by the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and revolutionary people present.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "on the docks", in the company of hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence, chou hsing, member of the c.p.c. central committee, leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units and vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and others. duong van trung, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming, was present.

yesterday nguyen van quang and dang hai van, deputy leaders of the s.v.n.m.f.l. central committee delegation, and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the kunming haikeng "may 7" farm and were warmly welcomed by the "may 7" fighters there. they were accompanied on the visit by liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, liang chung-yu, leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units and chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 13, 1971 No. 4818

****
* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

Conduct Proper Line Education in a Down-to-Earth Manner

- An investigation into a certain PLA unit's education for seven companies in the struggle between the two lines

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 3, 1971)

In Discussing a Line, Emphasize the Clarification of the Laws Governing Line Struggle

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a standpoint must be preached constantly and repeatedly. It cannot be preached just among a minority but must be brought to the knowledge of the broad revolutionary masses." Such a great teaching from Chairman Mao not only underlines incisively the deep significance of line education but also shows the basic methods for line education. Only by giving constant and repeated talk to the two army-building lines can we give cadres and fighters a profound understanding of the essence of our army's two-line struggle and an understanding of the laws governing the two-line struggle and thus enable Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line to strike deep roots in our minds.

How can we attain such an aim? The experience of the seven companies calls for attention to the following several points in conducting line-struggle education:

(1) It will not do to tell just a story; stress must be laid on clarifying the essence of the struggle between the two lines.

When line education was first conducted, certain companies gave much attention to stories on the two-line struggle in history and little attention to its essence. The fighters said, "We listen to a story but get no relief for our thirst."

To give the fighters relief for their thirst after listening to a story, they treated a story as a guide to the threshold of line education and subjected a historical account to a line analysis and laid emphasis on clarifying our army's history as one of struggle between the two lines.

In regard to the problem of army-building, whether prominence should be given to proletarian politics or to military affairs is a focus of the struggle between the two lines. The essence of struggle is a problem of what kind of an army is to be built and which class is to be served.

Through laying hold of such a point and giving it constant and repeated discussion, the cadres and fighters were enabled to draw a distinction between what was Chairman Mao's army-building line and what was the bourgeois army-building line and understand Chairman Mao's army-building line as our army's lifeline.

(2) To give talk to just the process will not do; stress must be laid on clarifying the laws governing the two-line struggle.

In a talk on the process of struggle between the two lines, we must pay attention to looking therein for something guided by a law. Only by enabling cadres and fighters to understand and grasp the laws governing the struggle between the two lines can we make Chairman Mao's revolutionary line strike deep roots in our minds and seize the initiative in the struggle between the lines. How should the laws governing line struggle be spelled out? Two methods were adopted by the seven companies:

(i) Taking as a weapon Chairman Mao's teaching on the unity of opposites in regard to contradictions, we must analyze the process of line struggle and clarify the dialectical relations between transformation and no transformation, and make everyone understand that the struggle between the two lines is something absolute and that what remains always the focus of our army's two-line struggle is prominence to proletarian politics versus prominence to military affairs. The struggle between two army-building lines varies with different periods in form and manifestation but remains unchanged in essence.

(ii) We must apply the basic viewpoints of class struggle to an analysis of the process of line struggle and clarify the point that the struggle between two army-building lines is a reflection of class struggle in the army and that the objective laws governing class struggle decide those governing the struggle between two army-building lines.

Every one was made to understand that the struggle between the two army-building lines is a protracted and tortuous process and may even become very acute at times. So long as classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist, there will be no end to the struggle between the two army-building lines.

(3) To give talk to history alone will not do; attention must also be given to reality.

In dealing with line struggle, we must also give talk to history. This can make us understand that all victories scored in the past represent a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. But a talk on the historic line struggle should be made to serve the reality of line struggle.

In giving line education, the seven companies attained the aim of lecturing on history with practical problems in mind. They applied historical experience to an analysis in relation to the problems of two-line struggle in the relevant companies. This made for a deeper understanding of historical experience. It also helped clarify the problems encountered by a company in the current line struggle and made the company consciously apply historical experience as its guide and a basis for defining the orientation.

In giving every lecture on line education, they combined the effort with the solution of one or two practical problems in the company and sought the further heightening of the fighters' consciousness of line struggle. The fighters said with delight, "A talk on history takes reality into account. Thus the more we study the more enlightened we become."

In line education, through combining a lecture with reality, taking up the essence of the matter and spelling out the laws, the seven companies enabled Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to strike deeper roots in the minds of cadres and fighters and brought about a higher consciousness of line struggle.

In Conducting a Line Analysis, Lay the Emphasis on Positive Education

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Concerning the Marxist theory, we must be capable of mastering and applying it. The aim of its mastery lies solely in its application."

The aim of line education lies solely in application. Just talking will not help, as a vacuum for line education will thus result. The experience of the seven companies shows that a "dissection" of typical examples and a line analysis represents a good method of linking theory with practice and heightening the consciousness of line struggle.

In the midst of a line analysis, there once appeared in the several companies the situation of "three too-much and three too-little," as characterized by analysis of too much of the past and too little of the present; an analysis of too much about others and too little about oneself; too much being done in discussion and too little being done in raising subjects to the level of class struggle and line struggle.

To counter such a situation, the leadership on the one hand organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's great teaching on the integration of theory with practice and promoted the practice of directing vigorous effort to "application" in line education. On the other, it paid attention to the following several points in carrying out measures about line analysis:

(1) To lay the emphasis on analyzing positive examples: They considered that everywhere in the company there was line struggle. In struggle, successful experience is of primary importance. In line analysis, we must first pay attention to analyzing the positive examples. Through analyzing a large number of positive examples, we can have enough to talk about the benefits accruing from line struggle and talk about the truth that execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line represents victory. This is an important way to heighten the consciousness of line struggle.

In line education, the 5th company of a certain unit constantly persisted in analyzing the cases of advanced models in the company. This enabled everyone to witness for himself the infinite power of Chairman Mao's army-building line and acquire a profound understanding of the point that by doing things according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we can come out with courage, with good method, with activism, with good men and good deeds and with a proper style. Thus a more fervent love for Chairman Mao's army-building line developed. Vim and vigor were displayed in the struggle for the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(2) In analyzing problems in line struggle, we must lay emphasis on distinguishing between right and wrong and refrain from making personal accusations. In conducting a line analysis, the seven companies adhered to the principle of reasoning things out and distinguishing between right and wrong in regard to errors concerning line. They were mindful of applying Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in making a concrete analysis and unifying understanding, and drew lessons from errors without blaming an individual too much.

In carrying out an autumn-harvesting task, the commanding company of a certain unit did not put in their proper places prominence to politics and a shock task. As a result, the quality of autumn-harvesting was adversely affected. In analysing this problem, they laid an emphasis on the attitude that one assumed toward the relationship between prominence to politics and a shock task in carrying out shock autumn harvesting. Through line analysis, they came to understand that in carrying out a shock task, they could not just see whether political work was being done but must see the main factor whether education in Mao Tse-tung's thought was being really put first. This represents an important indicator in distinguishing between a correct and incorrect line. Through such an analysis, the whole company's consciousness of line struggle and its ability to distinguish between things were all heightened. In the execution of tasks, more consciousness was thereafter showed in laying hold of the key factor of orientation.

(3) In a line analysis, we must persist in setting forth facts and reasoning things out where there is a difference of opinion. Where one cannot be brought into line right away, he should be allowed to hold his personal views. A line analysis is a mass campaign for mobilizing the masses to heighten their consciousness of line struggle and a good method for the masses to educate themselves.

In conducting a line analysis, the seven companies called the masses into full play and not only showed respect for their inventive spirit but also assumed a correct attitude to the different views of the minority. Even if

one was found with an erroneous view, he was temporarily allowed to think the way he did in the belief that he would change in future.

By adopting such an approach in the line analysis everyone was enabled to speak freely what he had in mind. This made for a situation of vim and vigor and coordinated action marked by not only unityof will but also individual sense of satisfaction.

In Line Education We Must Direct Vigorous Efforts to the Transformation of the World Outlook

In the resolution at the Kut'ien Conference, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "Among the Communists of the 4th Army of the Red Army there exist various non-proletarian ideas. This is a great obstacle in the implementation of the Party's correct line." The struggle between the two army-building lines is in essence a problem of building the army in line with the proletarian world outlook or in line with the bourgeois world outlook. As far as the line problem is concerned, the various contradictions and the struggle are closely bound up with the world outlook. In solving problems related to the line, we must root out the "self" in our minds. In line education, the seven companies led the cadres and fighters to unfold a struggle in shattering private and promoting public interests in order to heighten their consciousness of line struggle. They did so by starting with a grasp of the "three whys" in the struggle of line analysis.

(1) We must analyze the reasons "why a matter seems fully clarified in discussion but would create confusion in actual practice." "A matter seems fully clarified during discussion but creates confusion in practice"--this is a manifestation of disharmony between speech and action. It points to the influence of the "self" in one's mind.

Everyone analyzed the various causes underlying the disharmony between speech and action and came further to understand that in carrying out a correct line and giving prominence to proletarian politics, we must shatter private and promote public interests. The more thoroughly the "self" is shattered the more firmly the roots of the "four firsts" can be planted ideologically.

(2) We must analyze the reasons "why we are firm and steadfast at times and become shaken in confidence at others," and clarify the point that only by shattering private and promoting public interests unswervingly can we firmly implement a correct line.

In dealing with problems related to the line, we are firm at times and waver in confidence at other times--this is a reflection of the tortuous and complicated nature of the struggle between the two lines. The root lies in alternately intensified and relaxed efforts toward the struggle of shattering private and promoting public interests concerning the world outlook.

With a deep understanding acquired, everyone said, "With the string of the bow tightened in the struggle against 'self' we can see the line clearly. If there is the least sign of the appearance of 'self' it will show up in the

light of the line." Thus all came to understand further that the struggle between private and public interests and the line struggle helped to supplement each other. Only by unswervingly unfolding the struggle of shattering private and promoting public interests can we firmly carry out Chairman Mao's army-building line.

(3) We must analyze the reasons "why we become encumbered with a burden in times of achievement" and clarify the point that only by shattering private and promoting public interests on a long-term basis can we forge continuously ahead in line struggle.

In the course of analysis, the cadres and fighters came to understand that to become self-complacent in times of achievement and regard achievements as a burden was in essence an idea which held that limits had been reached in shattering private and promoting public interests, and a matter of "self" growing to such a serious proportion as to become a burden. Line struggle is a protracted process. Even with still greater achievements scored we can't say that we have scored final victory. The struggle between "public" and "private" interests must fit in with the protracted nature of line struggle. At no time can we say that "private" interests have ceased to exist. Only by making persistent and sustained efforts in the struggle of shattering private and promoting public interests can we forge ahead continuously in the struggle between the two lines. (By the Writing Group of a Certain PLA Unit)

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SUBURBAN AGRICULTURE

Industrial Cities Must Also Carry Out Farming Successfully

by

Writing Group of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 2, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Do industrial cities need successful agriculture? This is an important question in the struggle between the two lines in socialist construction.

"With agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." This is the general guideline for the development of national economy brought forth by great leader Chairman Mao. Following this great guideline, provinces where industry is of relatively great importance such as Liaoning and large industrial cities such as Shenyang are doing their best to grasp agriculture in an effort to accelerate the development of agriculture as well as to promote the development of industry.

In the past renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents held that since "Shenyang is an industrial city, it cannot engage itself in the production of too much grain" in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This brought about a prolonged inability to attain self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply. After the establishment of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, however, a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was developed and a "battle for the liberation of agriculture" was fought in a big way, which brought about a fundamental self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply in Shenyang municipality within a short period of only two years.

This fact demonstrated not only that industrial cities need successful agriculture and can bring about one without difficulty, but also that the only way to develop industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results, strengthen the alliance between workers and peasants and go one step further in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to handle the relation between industry and agriculture correctly.

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Shenyang municipality is a city of heavy industry. As a result of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents' pushing forward of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "placing emphasis on cities and slighting rural areas" and "placing emphasis on industry and slighting agriculture" and their promotion of the idea of dependence such as "stretching the hands upward and relying upon the state for grain," an imbalance between industry and agriculture was developed and the rate of self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply was always very low. This made Shenyang municipality remain a "beggar begging with a golden bowl" for a long period of time.

After the establishment of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee it energetically repudiated the idea of dependence of "relying upon the state for grain," persevered in following "with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the general guideline for the development of the national economy, and practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle. In this way Shenyang municipality attained fundamental self-sufficiency in the supply of food grains and vegetables within the short period of two years.

The question of whether an industrial city is to develop the spirit of self-reliance and actively strive to attain self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply by taking advantage of the local conditions or to stretch their hands upward and rely upon the state for the supply of grains and vegetables is a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines.

"With agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the general guideline for the development of the national economy brought forth by great leader Chairman Mao, profoundly revealed the objective law governing socialist construction in our country, correctly solved the problems concerning the relation between urban and rural areas, between industry and agriculture and between workers and peasants, as well as pointed out clearly the direction in which industrial cities might develop agriculture successfully.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fanatically clamored: "Shenyang is an industrial city, therefore it cannot engage itself in the production of so much grain." They used industry as an excuse to set aside agricultural production. It is right for industrial cities to strive to grasp industry well; but we must not make industry antagonistic to agriculture and grasp only industry. Their grasping of industry alone impaired agricultural production as well as created obstacles in the development of industry by leading it away from the principle of considering agriculture as the foundation. Their development of industry was phony; what was real was their attempt to sabotage industrial and agricultural production, enlarge the difference between urban and rural areas, and turn socialist cities into bourgeois cities.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents were overthrown but the struggle between the two lines did not come to an end. In the course of developing agriculture some people thought:

"We should naturally rely upon the state for grain" and "industrial cities developing agriculture is a matter of not following the main line." They looked at the question from the metaphysical viewpoint and made industry and agriculture antagonistic to each other. A developed industry can effectively promote the modernization of agriculture and the large-scale development of agricultural production and a developed agriculture can provide a solid foundation for the large-scale development of the industries and the entire national economy. This is dialectic unity.

In particular, urban industries and suburban agriculture have an even more direct relation. Suburban agriculture serves the cities directly. A well developed agriculture in an industrial city can provide favorable conditions for the development of industry in addition to fully playing the role of the leading factor of industry in respect of agriculture. The industries furnish technical manpower and material to the "four modernizations" of suburban agriculture and suburban agriculture in turn guarantee the supply of grain, vegetables and subsidiary foods to the city. Such mutual support and mutual promotion can help the development of industry at a fast pace.

During the past two years realistic grasping of agriculture and of industrial support to agriculture rapidly speeded up the "four modernizations" of agriculture in Shenyang municipality where the total output of grain in 1970 was increased by 16.7 percent as compared with 1968, a year of the highest annual output in history, and self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply was basically attained. In the meantime the situation of industrial production was also excellent and industrial output increased by a large margin.

Do these vivid facts not serve as an extremely good education to those who held that "by developing agriculture industrial cities are not following the main line?" Those who advocated the doctrine of "not following the main line" failed to see the necessity and enormous potential for industrial cities to develop agricultural production. They failed to take advantage of the favorable conditions. Through hard work it was possible to attain self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply, but they did not want to attain self-sufficiency. This is the world outlook of the coward and lazy man, thousands of miles away from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Successful development of agriculture in industrial cities is not only an economic question but also a political question. Mutual support between industry and agriculture is the economic foundation for the worker-peasant alliance during the stage of socialism. A well developed agriculture in industrial cities is advantageous to the development and consolidation of this economic foundation which will in turn incessantly consolidate and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance as well as consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents pushed forward a policy of exploiting the peasants, attempted to let the cities dominate the rural areas and industry dominate agriculture, and aggravated the contradiction between cities and rural areas as well as that between workers and peasants so as to weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat.

But now after the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the idea "with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" has penetrated deep into the people's hearts and people of all trades in cities consider it their duty to support agriculture. The broad masses said: "Agriculture is the foundation of all trades. Among all tasks, support of agriculture is the most important one for all of us."

Mutual give and take and mutual encouragement deepens the class feeling and brings their hearts closer and closer together. With a profound revolutionary friendship in their hearts, the broad masses of revolutionary workers have spared no efforts in their contribution to the speedy development of agricultural production. Development in the production of agricultural machinery in Shenyang municipality during the past years was equivalent to that of the past twenty years.

The poor and lower-middle peasants too consider it their glorious duty to support industrial construction. They think of what the workers think and regularly go to factories to have heart-to-heart talks with the workers as well as solicit their views, and incessantly endeavor to better the production of subsidiary foods and improve their supplies for the market. The close contact between industry and agriculture and the close solidarity between the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Successful development of agriculture in industrial cities is also an important question which has a significant bearing on the consolidation of the collective economy of suburban rural areas and perseverance in the socialist orientation.

In the past Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents stretched their hands to the state to ask for grains for the cities on the one hand, and in rural areas they grasped only money without grasping grains and grasped subsidiary production without grasping agriculture on the other. They clamored: "We should not be afraid of the development of capitalism. As long as we can make money, growing of money-yielding trees is also permissible," spared no efforts to drag rural areas onto the evil road of capitalism, brought about rampant spreading of spontaneous capitalist forces, and gravely impaired agricultural production and the socialist collective economy in rural areas. This was a reactionary line representing the interests of the landlords and rich peasants and a counter-revolutionary platform aiming at the reversion of rural areas to capitalism.

Chairman Mao taught us: "If socialism does not occupy rural positions, capitalism will definitely occupy them." The most fundamental way for industrial cities to develop agriculture is to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy rural areas. The Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee persevered in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the peasants, energetically grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in rural areas, repeatedly repudiated counter-revolutionary revisionist lines such as "emphasizing subsidiary production and slighting agriculture"

and "emphasizing money and slighting grain production," repudiated the world outlook of the coward and the lazy man, persevered in the guideline of "with grains as the foundation, effect over-all development," followed the road of Tachai, practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle, and rapidly changed the situation in suburban rural areas.

Kuoch'i production brigade in Hsinch'engtzu ch'ü formerly overfulfilled the targets stipulated in the "Program" for three consecutive years. But later, poisoned by the revisionist line, it began to emphasize subsidiary production and slighted agriculture and even established 14 factories and mills which had nothing to do with agriculture. As a result, most of the fields in the brigade were left untended and grain output dropped by 50 percent every year. Then the poor and lower-middle peasants started revolutionary criticism and repudiation, persevered in following the socialist road and in considering agricultural production the principal production, cut out subsidiary productions unrelated to agriculture and paid attention to the grasping of proper subsidiary production. By learning from Tachai and working hard for two years, they brought about a situation where every person took care of two mow of land with output guaranteed even in case of drought and flood. In this way their grain output crossed the "Yellow River." Large number of facts in Shenyang municipality demonstrated that agricultural output was bound to drop in places where the evil wind of capitalism blew; but agricultural production was bound to achieve flying development where socialist spirit was on the rise.

Well developed self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply in industrial cities is a sine qua non for the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people." The danger of a new world war exists as long as there is imperialism. Attainment of self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply in industrial cities is an urgent task in the preparation against wars of aggression.

In the past Shenyang municipality depended on 17 to 18 provinces for the supply of food grains and vegetables which had to be shipped over mountains and seas by means of five or six different modes of transportation. This was an undesirable result brought about by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The only way to retain the initiative in our own hands under any circumstances, be able to face tests of war and natural disaster and remain invincible is to develop agriculture well, change the situation of relying on external supplies of grain and vegetable and strive to attain self-sufficiency in food grains and vegetables.

The fundamental question in the development of agriculture in industrial cities lies in the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Shenyang municipality failed to attain self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply during the past decade or so. But why was this attained within a short period of only two years after the establishment of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee? This was because of its penetrating line education, repeated repudiation of counter-revolutionary revisionist lines such as "emphasizing industry to the neglect of agriculture"

and "emphasizing money to the neglect of grain production," full mobilization of the masses and thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. When we have the correct line we shall have everything. If we lose this correct line, we shall lose everything.

Facts have proved that it is not only a necessity but also a complete possibility for industrial cities to develop agriculture successfully and attain self-sufficiency in grain and vegetable supply.

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COAL INDUSTRY

Coal Is Produced in All Provinces of the Vast and Rich Motherland South of the Yangtze

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 30, 1970)

In the first year of the great seventies, exciting news is pouring in repeatedly from the vast and rich motherland south of the Yangtze. People in provinces south of the Yangtze, by relying on the ever victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung, have shattered the fallacy that "there is no coal south of the Yangtze." Rich deposits of coal have been discovered in a thousand and one places. Coal is being incessantly produced and the historical relic of depending on the north for coal is rapidly changing. The history of the people south of the Yangtze sitting on mountains of coal with no coal to burn is now forever a thing of the past.

Today, the region south of the Yangtze is a gladdening sight indeed. Armies of men prospecting for coal and reporting the discovery of coal mines, and the stirring scene of the vitality and bustle of newly constructed coal pits can be seen everywhere. In mountain gorges, by the banks of rivers and streams, in open fields and in rural villages, the sound of drilling machines can be heard and the forest of well shafts and mine shafts can be seen springing up one after another. The broad masses of revolutionary people battling in the new coal fields said with revolutionary candor, "The opening of coal fields south of the Yangtze is linked with the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, 'Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people' and has a bearing on the overall situation of socialist construction as a whole. We must go all out, aim high and make the greatest haste to change the situation of depending on the north for coal and must win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!" After a year of exertion, at present reports on newly prospected mines from many areas in provinces south of the Yangtze show that the deposits of coal are double to four times those reported before the great cultural revolution. The scale of mines being constructed in various provinces south of the Yangtze this year is eight times that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution, and the projected output of coal will be about double that of 1965. At present, in some provinces south of the Yangtze, self-sufficiency in coal has basically been achieved and in others the ability to produce coal for their own use has also been greatly increased.

The flourishing growth of coal fields south of the Yangtze is the result of the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. As early as 1958, the revolutionary people of all provinces south of the Yangtze, in accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao, had done away with all fetishes and superstition, emancipated the mind and, in a daring and heroic mass movement to search for coal, discovered a large number of coal fields and built many mines. However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents paid not the slightest heed to these concrete facts but, instead, treated the fallacy

disseminated by the imperialists before the war that "there is no coal south of the Yangtze" as a gospel truth. They raised a hue and cry that the coal fields south of the Yangtze "have not the slightest commercial value," and trumpeted "it is easier to buy than to mine coal" and "as long as the train whistle blows, do not worry about the supply of coal." In this way they strangled and wrecked the coal fields so diligently opened up in 1958 by the people in provinces south of the Yangtze, thereby creating a permanent condition of depending on the north for coal.

The relentless tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, shattered his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and opened up the road for the development of coal fields south of the Yangtze in a big way. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committees of provinces south of the Yangtze were born, and they held the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary as their most fundamental task. Following closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, they boldly mobilized the masses, thoroughly criticized and repudiated such fallacies as "there is no coal south of the Yangtze" and "the coal fields south of the Yangtze have not the slightest commercial value" and launched a mass movement for the opening of coal fields south of the Yangtze on an unprecedented scale. As the wisdom and creativeness of the broad masses of revolutionary people have been set in motion, things that the handful of geological personnel had not been able to carry out in past decades have now been successfully carried out, and miracles that they did not even dare to contemplate in the past have now been created. Some of the geological personnel blindly believed in the foreign dogma that there is basically no coal in eruptive rock regions. Because of this, when they came to an eruptive rock region, they would shake their heads and go away. However, the poor and lower-middle peasants who know the local features like the palm of their hands are not in principle bound by foreign conventions. This spring, in the mass movement to discover coal and open mines, an old peasant of the Tz'uning commune, T'ient'ai hsien, situated in the eruptive rock region of Chekiang reported to the departments concerned that eighteen years ago he had dug up a kind of black clay. According to the information supplied, lignite of a very good quality was discovered under the eruptive rocks, and a mine was quickly built which has now been put into operation.

To discover coal in eruptive rock regions is an important breakthrough in the geological prospecting of coal, and is of the utmost significance in advancing the prospecting and developing of coal fields south of the Yangtze. At present coal is not only being discovered in the eruptive rock regions in many provinces south of the Yangtze, but a number of very extensive coal beds with rich deposits have also been discovered in some of the provinces. Apart from that, in the red bed regions south of the Yangtze that had historically been considered to be without coal, coal has also been discovered. At present in the mountainous region of Shaoshan in Hunan, in the undulating mountain range of Ch'angt'aling in Fukien, under the rolling billows of the T'ai Lake in Kiangsu and in the old revolutionary base of Hsingkuo, coal is being found everywhere.

In the process of building coal fields south of the Yangtze, the revolutionary committees of the various provinces south of the Yangtze are resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," and the series of policies of walking on two legs, persisting in self reliance and arduous struggle, carrying out unified leadership and overall planning. Apart from building a small number of large-sized mines as the backbone, they are also building more medium and small-sized mines and pits, of which more than 4,000 are built in Kwangtung alone, and the annual output of which has reached several million tons. These medium and small-sized mines and pits are built by people everywhere who preferred simplicity because of expediency and who followed indigenous methods. They also served the purpose of requiring a minimum of capital, having the most extensive distribution and producing the best results.

The rapid development of coal mining in areas south of the Yangtze has also powerfully promoted the building of local industries. Beginning in 1970, a batch of small-sized steel mills, machinery plants, chemical fertilizer plants and cement making plants and various small-sized mines and factories have been set up in the provinces south of the Yangtze, and they are opening up a bright future for the development of local industrial and agricultural production as well as the national economy.

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Southwest China Production Brigade Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 6, 1971)

the 200 commune households of yi nationality of a production brigade in southwest china's yunnan province have transformed this out-of-the way mountainous area in just four years by building five small hydro-electric power stations. they were guided by chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

now every household in the tuankuang brigade has electric lights and a loudspeaker. the village has seven power-operated workshops to process farm and sideline produce. machines are used to husk rice, grind flour, press oil, cut forage and saw planks. the village has also built three electric pumping stations which discharge water at a height of 150 metres and brought under irrigation 26 hectares of formerly arid mountain terraced fields. taking all the fields which benefit from irrigation facilities, 80 per cent of the brigade's farmland can give stable yields irrespective of heavy rain or long dry spells. per hectare grain yield rose from 2.4 tons before these stations were built to more than 6 tons in 1970, higher than the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. last year's total grain output was more than double that of 1966 before the stations were set up. the number of pigs, cattle and sheep has quadrupled. public accumulation funds have risen and the living standard of the commune members is constantly rising.

the brigade is located along the upper reaches of the chingling river, a tributary of the chinsha. the commune members live on the mountain slopes along the banks of the river. before liberation grain yield per hectare was 0.6 tons and the poor and lower-middle peasants were always cold and hungry. after liberation, under the great leader chairman mao's wise leadership, they took the road of agricultural co-operation. they irrigated some land near the river, but 80 per cent of the farmland was on the slopes, so yield remained very low.

the poor and lower-middle peasants were guided by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" relying on the strength of the socialist collective economy, they began in 1958 to build small hydro-electric power stations. but, the capitalist-roaders in the former county party committee pushed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of relying on specialists and stressing big projects to the neglect of small ones. they forced the peasants to stop construction and invited a foreign specialist to help build a big hydro-electric power station. the chingling river has a small flow and is not suited to a big power station, but the specialist worked blindly for one year without considering the actual conditions. as a result, no hydro-electric power station was built although a lot of manpower was wasted and 13 hectares of farmland were taken out of production.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao aroused the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants for building a new socialist mountainous area. in the winter of 1966 the brigade members went to the site where the big power station had not been built and

mercilessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist hogwash about relying on specialists and stressing big projects. then they started to build small hydro-electric power stations at the very site.

following chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", the peasants found ways to overcome their limited funds, equipment and technical skill. first, they improved the farmland and expanded farm and sideline output to accumulate the funds to put up the power stations.

in the winter of 1967 and the next spring the brigade members blasted the rocks and hewed cliffs to build a 12-kilometre mountain canal and five dams, each more than 30 metres long. this canal served the power stations and at the same time turned 33 hectares of low yield arid land into paddy fields which gave 7.5 tons per hectare in 1968. total grain output rose 30 per cent in one year. the brigade expanded sideline occupations and increased the number of pigs, cattle and sheep by 1,100. it also reclaimed waste land to grow tobacco, tea, hemp and other industrial crops. this gave it an additional income of over 9,000 yuan which was pooled with other funds for the hydro-electric power stations.

they also followed chairman mao's instruction "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction" and watched expenditures closely. the commune members cut trees on the mountains and started on their own to put up buildings of adobe and wood for the power station, thus saving a large amount of money.

the commune members also made equipment of their own devising. they designed and made a wooden water turbine of good trees they felled. a square transmission main shaft was needed for the wooden water turbine. communist party member pai nsuen-kao and several other commune members found a discarded round shaft of a horse cart and forged the proper shape themselves. they turned out a simple water turbine and three of the five hydro-electric power stations have similar turbines.

there were no technicians when the power stations were first established. people were sent elsewhere to learn while others worked and learned at the same time in line with chairman mao's teaching to "learn warfare through warfare". they finally surmounted every difficulty and are now able to operate and repair the equipment. the brigade has trained over 40 children of the poor and lower-middle peasants as technicians to operate the generators and water pumps and keep them in good working order.

these small hydro-electric power stations built by the tuankuang brigade cost little but have a big effect. the equipment is simple and easy to operate. the rural areas throughout yunnan province, like the tuankuang brigade, are going full steam ahead with a mass movement to build small hydro-electric power stations by self-reliance.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Designing Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1971)

an albanian designing team arrived here by air this afternoon. the leader of the team is sali angoni, vice-minister of construction and director of the state designing institute, and the deputy leader is eqrem dobi, head of the urban construction bureau of the ministry of construction.

present at the airport to welcome them were leading members of the chinese departments concerned sun hsiao-feng, chung yu-yi, wei yu-ming, kan ning, chang hsieh-wen, lu ping and kung chi-shan.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, spiro rusha, commercial counsellor, and other comrades of the embassy, were present.

CAMBODIA

Spokesman of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Condemns Lon Nol Clique's Fascist Persecution of Samdech Sihanouk's Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1971)

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia in a statement issued here yesterday strongly condemned the fascist persecution of samdech norodom sihanouk's children by the lon nol-sirik matak clique. the statement reads as follows:

the royal government of national union of cambodia has the honour to draw once again the attention of world opinion to the absolutely fascist nature of the phnom penh regime.

having arrested and brought before its "court-martial" created for the needs of its fascist cause two of the children of the samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state -- prince naradipo and princess botum bopha -- under the false charge of plotting against the security of the "government", the anti-democratic traitorous regime of phnom penh at the pay of the u.s. imperialists has again ordered its military police to arrest the third child of samdech norodom sihanouk, 27-year-old prince ranariddh, for the same false and deceitful reasons as those it had invented to justify the arrest and trial of the former two.

in fact, that have they accused ranariddh of?

according to western news agencies, the arrest of prince ranariddh was first preceded by a well-organized press campaign

and then by a search of his residence in the course of which the police found some clippings of the journal "le monde" as evidence of the so-called plot (sic).

as the "flagrant evidence" is most unconvincing and ridiculous, the fascist regime has invented another: "the terrorists have named ranariddh as the provider of funds" (sic).

this is the height of absurdity exclamation

how can one believe that terrorists, if there are terrorists, borrow money from ranariddh to obtain the means for their so-called "crime"?

even u.s. news agencies have admitted that ranariddh had been placed under house arrest by the police of the regime and therefore could not have contacts with these so-called terrorists.

if such contacts existed in spite of the house arrest, then one of the following hypotheses has to be accepted:

either the police assigned to keep him under surveillance were incapable of fulfilling correctly their sad mission or the police were themselves accomplices of the terrorists.

in view of so many contradictions on the part of the traitorous regime of phnom penh, we have reason to conclude that the so-called plots or participation in plots charged against prince ranariddh, just as against prince naradipo and princess botum bopha, are all invented. they indicate only the growing panic of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique in face of the numerous and ever bigger successes of the struggle of the khmer people.

these are shameful manoeuvres of the moribund clique in an attempt to justify, in its own way, its refusal to allow the princes and princess as well as other members of the royal family to leave cambodia. the truth is that in face of the ever increasing unpopularity of their so-called "republic", the u.s. imperialists and their stooges in phnom penh are trying ignominiously to exert pressure on queen kossamak and to use members of the royal family as instruments for blackmail in order to save their tottering fascist, anti-democratic and anti-people regime.

the royal government of national union denounces once again before world opinion the fascist measures taken by the phnom penh regime against the members of the khmer monarchy which it has already destroyed.

the royal government of national union rejects in advance any sentence on these three members of the royal family by this "court-martial", just as it has rejected the other sentences of the same court on samdech norodom sihanouk and other members of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the royal government of national union will never recognize this farcical trial, still less its verdict.

january 4, 1971

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Workers' Study Group to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met all the members of the workers' study group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with shigeo ota as the leader and yoshikazu kasuga as the secretary-general, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned cheng yu-chu, wang hsiao-yun, tsai tzu-min and chang yu.

CHINA AND LAOS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets 15th Anniversary of Founding of Laotian Patriotic Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried an editorial today entitled "greetings to the laotian patriotic front on the 15th anniversary of its founding". full text of the editorial reads:

today, the laotian people, imbued with the joy of victory, celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the laotian patriotic front. the chinese people express warm congratulations and high respect to the heroic laotian people and the laotian patriotic front who are fighting at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

for the independence of their fatherland and national liberation, the laotian people have waged a protracted struggle against imperialism. the laotian patriotic front came into being 15 years ago in the glowing flames of the struggle of the laotian people against u.s. imperialist aggression. this marked the entry into a new stage of the laotian people's struggle for national liberation. for more than ten years, the laotian patriotic front with prince souphanouvong as its head, leading the broad masses of the laotian people and uniting with the laotian patriotic neutralist forces, has been waging a dauntless and most arduous struggle against the u.s. aggressors and the laotian reactionaries, and has won one great victory after another. under the correct leadership of the laotian patriotic front, the laotian people's liberation army has tempered itself in the course of fighting into a staunch people's army. fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifice, closely relying on the masses of the people and

giving full play to the might of people's war, this heroic people's army has wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated two-thirds of the country's territory and half of its population. at present, the laotian liberated areas extending from the north to the south have been joined into a vast region where people's power has been established and consolidated at all levels. holding high the militant banner of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the laotian people have, since last year, further strengthened their revolutionary unity and mutual support with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples, launched powerful offensives against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and successfully recovered the plain of jars and some other important strategic areas, thereby foiling the "nibbling" and "mopping-up" operations conducted by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys against the laotian liberated areas. the laotian people's victories are a powerful support to the vietnamese and cambodian peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and give enormous encouragement to the world people's revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism.

unreconciled to its defeat in laos and in indo-china as a whole, u.s. imperialism is still putting up a frantic death-bed struggle. of late, it brazenly conducted bombing raids against north viet nam, intensified its aggression in cambodia and incessantly expanded and stepped up its acts of aggression in laos. it has continued its wanton bombing of the liberated areas in laos, and instigated the puppet troops of south viet nam, thailand and cambodia to invade laos on a large scale. with utmost rampancy, the nixon administration even openly clamoured to "stage a ground thrust" in laos. however, no expansion of aggression by the u.s. aggressor can save it from its doomed defeat. in face of the iron bastion of the laotian, vietnamese and cambodian peoples who are fighting shoulder to shoulder in close unity, u.s. imperialism will certainly run into bumps and bruises no matter whether it sends u.s. aggressor troops for direct invasion or drives its lackeys and puppets to do the fighting, whether it resorts to bombing raids or launches a so-called "ground thrust". all death-bed struggles by the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs can only end in ignominious failure.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory." the expanded aggression in indo-china by u.s. imperialism has linked up the wars in viet nam, cambodia and laos against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the waves of the people's war in indo-china are surging ahead vigorously and irresistibly. neither the u.s. aggressors nor their running dogs will escape from the fate of complete extinction.

the chinese people have forged a profound friendship with the laotian people in the course of the struggle against their common enemies. the laotian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism is a tremendous support and assistance to the chinese people. the chinese people have always regarded their support and assistance for the struggle of the laotian people as their bounden internationalist obligation. whatever military adventures u.s. imperialism may resort to hereafter, the chinese people will, as always, invariably stand on the side of the laotian, vietnamese and cambodian people and do everything in their power to support and assist their struggle until the u.s. aggressor troops are driven out of laos and the whole of indo-china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 5, 1971)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a film reception at the embassy here this evening at which a chinese colour film of revolutionary peking opera on contemporary theme "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown.

the reception was attended by ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of korea; choe yun su, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society; kim yong nam, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; o jun sop, vice-minister of public security; as well as responsible comrades of departments concerned.

at the reception, ambassador li yun-chuan and foreign minister ho dam respectively proposed toasts to the steady consolidation and development of the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples in the past year and to the new successes in the new year's socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. they also proposed toasts to the health and long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

the film was warmly welcomed by the korean guests.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 14, 1971 No. 4819

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Carry Out Ideological and Political Line Education, Heighten Awareness of the Struggle Between the Lines

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1971)

Under the new situation of the great victory obtained in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the "support-the-Left" office of the Wuhan Garrison Command, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "a line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly," have recently conducted a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for leadership cadres from the regimental level upward serving as army representatives in "three-in-one" combinations or in army propaganda teams taking part in three-support and two-military work, to conduct ideological and political line education for them, and further heighten their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Leadership cadres from the regimental level upward taking part in this study class have come from the front line of the three revolutionary struggles, and have rich practical experience. They link up their personal experiences, study seriously Chairman Mao's great teaching of "a political Party in order to lead a revolution to victory, must rely on the correctness of its political line and the soundness of its organization," and "in this historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggles," and looking back on the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and the situation of the violent struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have deeply realized that the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines is a long and protracted affair, and the importance of heightening the awareness of the struggle between the lines of the three-support and two-military personnel. They say that no matter when or where, they must never forget the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line before they could,

together with the revolutionary committee, be able to lead the broad revolutionary masses in closely following great leader Chairman Mao and carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

In the course of study, many comrades talked about their experiences and comprehensions in closely linking practice with struggle, and the study and heightening of their awareness of the struggle between the two lines. The army representatives of the revolutionary committee for Wuhan Rolling Mill, talked about the example of how they had for a long time paid attention to working with other members of the revolutionary committee in carrying out the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in the serious remolding of world outlook and in energetically heightening their awareness of the struggle between the two lines to guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the mill.

On one occasion this mill received a very important production assignment, and some of the comrades were worried that they might not be able to complete the task, so there appeared for a time the germ of their burying their heads in production. The army representatives in the revolutionary committee of the mill immediately realized this to be a sign that the remnant pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i had not been eliminated, and together with the other comrades of the revolutionary committee of the mill took this problem and made a serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching of "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work," fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary fallacy of "production first," resolutely used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people and maintained the placing of politics in command of production.

The awareness of the broad masses of workers and revolutionary cadres toward the struggle between the two lines was greatly enhanced, and last year, the production plan for the whole year was completed one and a half months ahead of schedule.

The army representatives on the revolutionary committee of the Wuhan Motor Car Standard Parts Plant, using the brilliant philosophical thinking of Chairman Mao as weapon, regularly grasp model examples of the struggle between the two lines to carry out analyses, activate the masses in a thoroughgoing way, unfold revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, differentiate and suppress in time those erroneous tendencies and thinking that are incompatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line effectively.

He said with deep conviction, "The lines govern everything. With the correct line, everything could be gained, but with the wrong line all would be lost. Only by taking the problems in practical work and raising them to the same level as the struggle between the two lines for study can we continue to eliminate the interference of erroneous thoughts and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a conscious manner."

There are also some army representatives of units, who during the course of study maintained Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to sum up their own

experiences and lessons in the struggle between the two lines conscientiously and enabled the comrades taking part in the study class to gain a great revelation.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "There are various non-proletarian ideas in the Communist Party of the 4th Red Army, which greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line." Through study, comrades who took part in the study class deeply realize that the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines within the Party, in the final analysis, is a struggle between public interest and private interest and a struggle between the two world outlooks. Only through conscious revolutionary practice and the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold one's world outlook could we correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under this ideological guidance, many comrades are consciously looking for problems in the struggle between the lines and for causes from the world outlook, unfolding "combat-self and repudiate revisionism" penetratingly, and are resolved to respond to the great call of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress by studying in earnest Chairman Mao's philosophical works, consciously remolding their world outlook and together with the broad masses of people "unite to win still greater victories."

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PLA Personnel Doing "Three-Support and Two-Military" Work in Kweichow Continuously Educated in Struggle Between the Two Lines

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 3, 1971)

(Based on NCNA Kweiyang, January 2) In the excellent situation of the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party committees and leading organs at various levels of the PLA units stationed in Kweichow--obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they must be made known to all the revolutionary masses,"--continuously adopt various means to give the three-support and two-military personnel ideological and political line education, thereby effectively raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and pushing forward the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign on various fronts.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, PLA personnel engaged in three-support and two-military work unite and work with all the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses. Revolution and production throughout Kweichow are in an excellent situation. Mao Tse-tung's thought is imprinted more deeply in the minds of the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated to a higher degree. Revolutionary unity between the Army and the government, between the armymen and the civilians and among the people of various nationalities has been greatly strengthened. The total value of industrial output and the total grain output in the whole province in 1970 exceeded past records.

After conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, the Party committees and the leading organs at various levels of the PLA units stationed in Kweichow deeply felt the importance of strengthening ideological and political line education for the three-support and two-military personnel after a victory was won. They unanimously held that: In the course of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the problem of the line is still something of prime importance. History of the Chinese revolution in the past five decades has testified to the fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life of the Party and also a basic guarantee for the victory of revolution. If we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line at any time, we shall have everything; if we go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall lose everything. Particularly at present when the PLA unit is shouldering the heavy three-support and two-military tasks and many comrades have participated in the work of the three-in-one revolutionary committees and are, together with the revolutionary cadres and the representatives of the masses, taking the heavy responsibility of leading the masses to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is still more important to continuously heighten the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Therefore, they decided that, no matter how busy their work might be and how pressing the time might be, continuous ideological and political

line education for three-support and two-military personnel should be put in the first position.

In conducting ideological and political line education, the Party committees and the leading organs at various levels of the PLA unit stationed in Kweichow paid close attention to organizing the three-support and two-military personnel to study profoundly the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and the history of the building of our Army. The three-support and two-military personnel of many army units studied the histories of the Party and the Army in the places which the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army under Chairman Mao's leadership formerly passed through, such as the site of the Tsun-i Meeting, the former residence of Chairman Mao's, the Loushan Pass, the Wuchiang Ford and the banks of the Ch'ihshui River, and penetratingly conducted ideological and the political line education in light of the ideological realities.

The support-the-Left contingent in Tsun-i area held the first class of education on line struggle at the site of the Tsun-i Meeting. Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, they studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and asked the veteran fighters of the Red Army who had formerly followed Chairman Mao in the Long March to talk about the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and to give an account of how Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines defeated the erroneous inner-Party "Left" line in this historic Tsun-i Meeting and how it insured the victorious development of the Chinese revolution.

The living education of the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines greatly raised the consciousness of the broad masses of the PLA commanders and fighters of the line struggle. Many of the PLA commanders and fighters learned an impressive lesson, saying: "With the line education carried out in depth, we find Chairman Mao more intimate to us, study Chairman Mao's works more attentively and work more conscientiously in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

The Party committees and the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in Kweichow also conducted penetratingly ideological and political line education in close coordination with the reality of the current class struggle. The support-the-Left army units in Kweiyang municipality, in southeast Kweichow and in such areas as Tsun-i have adopted the method of integrating the leadership with the masses and combining general visits with keypoint investigations and organized three-support and two-military personnel to make social investigations regularly, to analyze the new situation and new trends of class struggle, to see whether they had firmly established their concepts of the class struggle and the political power, and to acquire deep understanding of the protractedness, complexity and new characteristics of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, so that they were not disheartened by the difficulties on the first line of the three-support and two-military work, were not conceited when making achievements, and did not slacken their efforts even when the situation was excellent.

During a social investigation, the Party branch of the 1st company of a certain support-the-Left contingent in Kweiyang municipality grasped the example of a certain unit which exclusively grasped production, neglected

class struggle and allowed the class enemy to sneak into it. It organized the PLA commanders and fighters of the whole company to study Chairman Mao's great writings on classes and class struggle and to discuss the question "Why is it that the string of class struggle must not be slackened?" thereby raising their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle.

The Party committees and the leading organs at various levels of the PLA units stationed in Kweichow have learned deeply from practice: Trusting the masses, relying on them and respecting their spirit of initiative is the nucleus of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Whether or not the three-support and two-military personnel, in the new situation of tremendous achievements made in the three-support and two-military work and in the midst of praises by the masses, continue to firmly and unswervingly trust and rely on the masses, constantly put themselves in the position of pupils of the masses and learn humbly from the masses is an important mark of the high or low consciousness of each of the three-support and two-military personnel of the line struggle and also an important factor deciding whether or not three-support and two-military work can be carried out in a better way.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching "Only by speaking for the masses can he educate them and only by being their pupil can he be their teacher," they extensively carried out activities of "supporting the government and cherishing the people" and learning from the masses for the three-support and two-military personnel, and emphasized that three-support and two-military personnel must humbly learn from the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the local cadres, must respect, trust and support the local cadres and must consult them more on the problems met. Many support-the-Left contingents also organized three-support and two-military personnel to regularly conduct rectification campaigns, to extensively solicit opinions of the masses, to draw in political nutrition from the masses, so that the broad masses of three-support and two-military personnel always preserved the style of remaining modest and prudent, guarding against arrogance and rashness and fighting amid hardships and continuously strengthened the revolutionary unity between the Army and the government and between armymen and the civilian population.

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Conduct the "May 7" Cadre Schools Better, Develop With Vigor the Work of Training Cadres By Turns

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Published here is a document from Heilungkiang Province on conducting "May 7" cadre schools better, and regarding the work for the vigorous training of cadres by rotation. The organization of cadres and sending them by turns to the grassroot levels, the close integration of the practice of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the earnest remolding of world outlook have become a major development in ideological construction in our Party, and is an effective method for raising the level of awareness of the struggle between the lines. We must carry out this work well.

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The CCP core group of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee itself recently published a "directive on conducting 'May 7' cadre schools better and on the work of vigorous training of cadres by turn." The document is as follows:

The broad masses of revolutionary cadres in our province after having been through the test and tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have heightened their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the lines to a very high level. However, under the new situation of the rapidly developing socialist revolution and construction, the ideological standard of some of the cadres on Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is not high, the conscious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is not strong enough and great indecisiveness still exists in work. This does not conform to the existing situation and the tasks we are shouldering. Particularly in the leading bodies of three-in-one combinations, the addition of new elements, the lack of experience, and the fact that the "three correct handling" (correct handling of the great cultural revolution, correct handling of the masses and the correct handling of oneself) of some senior cadres has still not been resolved, so irrespective of armymen, cadres, and masses, and regardless of whether they are old, middle-aged or young, they must study all over again and ceaselessly raise their level.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: In handling cadres it is necessary to "raise their level. This means educating them by giving them an opportunity to study so that they can enhance their theoretical understanding and their working ability."

Because of this, the development of training for cadres and the strengthening of leadership cadres, especially cadres from the hsien level upward, is a pressing political task placed before us. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching and the call of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, and on the basis of the spirit of the provincial revolutionary committee's "decision on operating the 'May 7' cadre schools better," and the Political Department's "report on operating the 'May 7' cadre schools better" which was approved for transmission, conduct in an effective way the "May 7" cadre schools in various districts (leagues), municipalities, and hsien (banners) better, make an effort in developing the work for the training of cadres by turns, and strive to raise the standard of the cadres in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is of the most far-reaching significance in strengthening Party construction, in setting in motion struggle-criticism-transformation, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in preventing capitalist restoration.

(1) In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" directive, maintain the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the fundamental policy in operating the school.

"May 7" cadre schools at all levels must firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line on cadre education and repudiate in a deep and thoroughgoing way renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line on cadre education. They must firmly oppose the operating of "May 7" cadre schools in a way divorced from the three great revolutions, the "self-cultivation behind closed doors," the studying behind closed doors, and the practice of the former Party schools of looking down on labor. Cadres who enter the "May 7" cadre schools for studies must possess the identity of common workers and have taken an active part in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, endlessly deepened their proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, earnestly and diligently carried out the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and remolded their world outlook. At the same time, it is necessary to make scientific arrangement in the time for studies and labor, to be on guard against complete immersion in work, unwillingness to study seriously, and the tendency of neglecting the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought in fostering and educating the cadres.

They must maintain the principle of tempering the man first, and production is for the sake of tempering the man.

They must firmly implement in a solid way the two "resolutions," learn from the PLA in a big way, maintain "four firsts," practice the "three-eight" work style, develop "four-good" movements and adhere to the correct political orientation.

In the course of study a fixed period must be provided for the organizing of students and sending them to the countryside to participate in the three great revolutionary struggles, to undertake the work of the masses, to carry out social investigations, to accept re-education from the worker and poor and lower-middle peasants humbly, and to take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"May 7" cadre schools at all levels must demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance by operating some farms and small-sized factories to be used as labor bases for the students so that the cadres can learn politics as well as farming, labor as well as military affairs, and to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie.

(2) "May 7" cadre schools at all levels must use Chairman Mao's work as the basic teaching material, follow the principle of brevity and conciseness and with emphasis on the following contents:

(i) They must seriously study the "three much read articles," the "two resolutions" and the five brilliant philosophical works of "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "The Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Talk at the National Conference for Propaganda Work of the CCP" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" They must link ideas, link realities, take problems to study, study and apply in a living way, combat self and repudiate revisionism and remold the world outlook. They must learn to use the dialectical materialistic and historical materialistic concepts in studying and solving problems, criticize and repudiate idealism and metaphysics and consciously in line with the proletarian world outlook, know the world and transform the world.

(ii) They must seriously study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, the new Party Constitution and the ideological and political lines on education for cadres.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Historical experience merits attention, a line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they must be made known to all the revolutionary masses."

During the training by turns, it is necessary to guide the cadres to use problems in the three great revolutionary struggles for developing revolutionary great criticism and repudiation in depth, to delineate clearly the demarcation between the two lines so that the cadres would understand clearly that all our achievements as well as our victories are the result of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that departure from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line would definitely end in defeat. It is necessary to continue and heighten the awareness of the cadres of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and further solve the correct handling of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the correct handling of the masses, and the correct handling of one's own problems and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary lines and various proletarian policies firmly and resolutely.

(iii) They must seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant writings as "Reform Our Study," "Rectify the Party's Style of Work," "Oppose Stereotyped Writing" and "Preface and Postscript to Rural Survey," carry out Marxism-Leninism's three great styles of education, and oppose subjectivism, bureaucratism and sectarianism so that the cadres will always preserve and demonstrate the work style of combining theory with practice, the work style of

closely integrating with the people and the work style of criticism and self-criticism as all along advocated by Chairman Mao.

The "May 7" cadre school for training cadres by turns from production brigades and production teams in various hsien, could by pinpointing their ideological condition and work condition, make selection from the above-mentioned content, study a few basic concepts each term, and concentrate on solving one or two problems.

With regard to the content of study for long-term training by turns, students must be organized for more study of the works of Chairman Mao on the basis of individual needs. They must also read some of the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

(3) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must strengthen the leadership of the "May 7" cadre schools. They must place the development of the training of cadres by turns as an important part of their daily agenda, regularly discuss and investigate, earnestly sum up experiences, seriously study and popularize the experience of the Liuho "May 7" cadre school. On the basis of the principle of three-in-one combination of armymen-cadres-masses and old-middle-aged-young, they must pick cadres with revolutionary zeal who emphasize the holding aloft of the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and put them in the leading body of the "May 7" cadre schools. The number one position in a cadre school should be concurrently held by a principal member of the Party committee or revolutionary committee of the same level. At the same time it is necessary to build a theoretical guidance force for "May 7" cadre schools for the various levels. Each department should warmly and actively support the "May 7" cadre schools, build it into a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and struggle for the fostering of a cadre force loyal to Chairman Mao, loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought and loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

GEOLOGY

Our Geological Front Scored Outstanding New Achievements By Breaking Foreign Rules

- The broad masses of fighters on the geological front have opened up a greater, faster, better and more economical road for geological work by raising aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, shattering the bonds imposed by the "theory that 'geological work is mysterious,'" the idealist "theory that 'there are no mines,'" and the metaphysical methods of general investigation and prospecting

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 28, 1970)

(NCNA December 27) As Mao Tse-tung's thought is being popularized in an unprecedented way, a more and more vigorous and excellent situation has emerged on the geological front in this country.

During the first year of the great 1970's, the broad masses of geological fighters, with a heroic aspiration in their hearts to become good pioneers of socialist construction and to fight for the glory of great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, stirred up a new upsurge in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in close coordination with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and increased their revolutionary activeness and creativeness. In this way they won one new victory after another.

Under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, they developed the proletarian spirit of fearlessness and braved adverse weather conditions in launching a war against the earth heroically with the local masses of various localities in search for treasures for the sake of the revolution. They have scored outstanding achievements in this respect.

On the basis of reports by the masses they have found a thousand or so new mines this year which are worthy of further prospecting. The number of geological reports which they submitted to the state and the quantity of deposits discovered this year were greatly increased over those of last year. In the meantime, they also made many new discoveries in the prospecting of rare and precious metal and non-metallic deposits. This further proves that our great socialist motherland is vast and rich and has an abundance of rich deposits underground.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We must advocate materialist dialectics and oppose metaphysics and scholasticism." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the broad masses of geological fighters in our country have raised aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, shattered the restrictions of the "theory that 'geological work is mysterious,'" the idealist "theory that 'there are no mines,'" and the metaphysical methods of general investigation and prospecting and opened up a greater, faster, better and more economical road for geological work.

As a result of the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line and the "theory that 'geological work is mysterious,'" geological work was not done vigorously for a period of time. During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of geological fighters conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must persevere in the mass line, give a free hand to the masses and engage in mass movement in a big way," energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash, shattered the "theory that 'geological work is mysterious'" and rapidly changed the situation of geological work.

The broad masses of geological fighters penetrated into rural areas with their packs on their backs and ore samples in their hands. They mobilized the masses to make mineral reports, ate together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, read with them under the same lamp, and engaged in production with them up in the hills. The poor and lower-middle peasants fondly called them "Old 8th Route Army of olden days and best friends of the poor and lower-middle peasants." In many hsien and communes "Three-in-One" Mineral Report Leadership Squads consisting of local cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and geological specialists were formed and mine searching and mine reporting networks of the masses were also established. This brought about a vigorous situation where everybody took part in the search for mineral deposits.

In the past No. 909 Geological Team of Kiangsi Province did its geological work behind closed doors, leaving only a few members of the team to look for mineral deposits in the field. As a result, they only investigated one old mining area in eight years without discovering one single new mine. However, during the great proletarian cultural revolution it engaged in mass movement in a big way. As a result, during this year alone it investigated eight new mining areas. The large salt mine now being worked was found by it from mineral reports made by the masses. Living facts have made the broad masses of geological fighters realize that when we divorce ourselves from the masses we can achieve nothing but when we rely upon the masses we shall have unlimited strength.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in geological departments advocated ideas of servility to things foreign and considered foreign books and rules their bible. This spread the "theory that 'there are no mines'" everywhere and gravely hindered the development of geological work in our country.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution geological fighters energetically repudiated this "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and said heroically: "Minerals lie underground, not in foreign books. We shall rely upon Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought in investigating the situation underground and open the gate to our underground treasure house!" In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The criterion for truth can only be social practice," they shattered blind beliefs in "experts" and foreign books. Through bold practice, they discovered one large oilfield after another in places where people were positive that there could be no oil. In

this way they threw our country's "oil-poor" label into the Pacific, promoted the Chinese people's aspiration and dealt a blow to the arrogance of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.

The broad masses of geological fighters in the provinces south of the Yangtze in our motherland enhanced the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and braved adverse weather conditions to fight heroic battles in over one hundred mining areas to search for coal. In this way they shattered the preposterous theory that "there is no coal south of the Yangtze" with brilliant results and made great contributions to changing the situation of having to ship coal from the north to supply the south.

Geological fighters in Liaoning Province used the heroic spirit "we are determined to send phosphorous fertilizer to the fields regardless of how much we sweat" to prospect in the snow-covered valley of the Liao River. They finally discovered a group of phosphorus mines and successfully removed from Liaoning the label of "province with no phosphorus."

The broad masses of geological fighters have realized profoundly through the practice of struggle: Our country has very rich deposits underground which will remain undiscovered if we try to find them according to foreign rules and methods. Moreover, if we follow foreign rules and methods we are liable to declare this area "mine-poor" and that area "no mine." In this way the path we tread will become narrower and narrower. But if we rely upon Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought to lead us, we shall be able to find treasure here and there and the path we tread will become broader and broader.

In addition to destroying the idealist "theory that 'there is no mine'" in a big way, the geological fighters also destroyed metaphysical methods of general investigation and prospecting. In the past when they were restricted by methods of "one-track" general investigation and prospecting, those looking for coal did not bother with iron and those looking for iron did not bother with copper. They gave this practice a beautiful sounding name of "specialization." Now the broad masses of geological fighters realize through the study and practice of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," that many minerals are antagonistic to one another but at the same time also related to one another. They often exist together instead of absolutely alone. Therefore the "one-track" method of prospecting is inconsistent with objective reality, but is subjective and metaphysical. After shattering the old "one-track" rule, they practiced combined prospecting and combined appraisal. This turned "dead mines" into living mines, "poor mines" into rich mines, and "single mines" into composite mines.

In Shensi Province there is a geological team which was a prospecting team specialized in manganese before the great proletarian cultural revolution. It once discovered a phosphorus-manganese mine. However, as a result of restrictions by the old "one-track" method of prospecting, phosphorus was considered a harmful impurity. So it came to the conclusion that "this manganese mine contains high phosphorus content and is therefore of no industrial

value." During the great proletarian cultural revolution this team conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's instructions on combined utilization and made a fresh analysis of the geological data of the mining areas. As a result, it discovered that this mine was a very good phosphorus mine, thus turning a "dead mine" into a living mine.

In respect of prospecting, the broad masses of geological fighters did away with unrealistic scholastic methods devised under "foreign regulations" thereby greatly increasing the speed of prospecting. In Honan Province there is a mine of metallic ore which the bourgeois geological "authorities" of the past declared would take 20 years to survey. However, during the great proletarian cultural revolution geological fighters did away with the old method of prospecting and finally completed a survey of the mine in only four years.

At present the broad masses of geological fighters fighting heroically on the geological front are conscientiously summing up their experience in grasping revolution and promoting production and are determined to raise higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and write a new page of socialist construction by doing geological work even better and make geological departments truly pioneering departments.

* * *

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations Increase Output of New Products in North China Plant

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 8, 1971)

the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians of the tientsin coal mining equipment plant have devised 43 kinds of advanced new products in less than three years during the great proletarian cultural revolution. coal miners praise the new equipment.

before 1966, the plant made about 30 kinds of products that were based on foreign designs. coal miners criticized these products as clumsy, heavy and inefficient.

the plant revolutionary committee encouraged the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and led them in making revolutionary mass criticism. they sharply criticized such trash as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they were determined to make a thorough-going renovation of their products.

the workers and technicians of the plant often go to the mines in turn to learn first-hand about working conditions in the pits. every time they went down the shaft they wore miner's lamps they had produced and carried electric drills they had turned out. working with the miners, they asked for comments on their products and forged profound proletarian feelings for the coal miners. they were of one mind with the miners and wanted to meet their urgent needs. the small highly efficient electric drill made by the plant is a new product which workers and technicians designed after working in the mines on three occasions.

the plant revolutionary committee sent workers and technicians to investigate mining areas in the southern and northern parts of china so as to decide what kinds of new products were needed to help the coal industry make progress. they visited more than 30 mining areas and turned out six kinds of new products. the automatic control system for hydraulic conveyors was produced after they had gone to the huainan coal mine. the new product is small, efficient and safe to operate. one miner can operate ten conveyors instead of one as before. this saves manpower and lessens labour intensity.

in the course of making new products the tientsin coal mining equipment plant has made great effort to introduce new techniques, work processes, materials and designs and use transistors and silicon controlled rectifiers on automatized products. the electric switch which the plant formerly produced in line with foreign models weighs 140 kilogrammes. the new type weighs only 35 kilogrammes.

HEROIC PEASANT

Woman Team Leader Dies Saving Commune Member

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 8, 1971)

hsu tsung-lan, a woman leading member of the wangchingchuang production brigade in kuchen county, anhwei province, east china, saved a poor peasant woman from an oncoming train at the cost of her life. the poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality honor her memory.

a strong windstorm rose on february 12, 1970. swirling clouds of yellow sand beat on the faces of hsu tsung-lan and sun yu-jung and made it almost impossible for them to see their way ahead to the road building work site they were headed for. the storm kept rising. as they were crossing a railway line, they heard a train bearing down on them. hsu tsung-lan was in advance and a step forward would bring her to safety. but sun yu-jung was between the rails. hsu tsung-lan turned back and pushed her out of danger. sun yu-jung tumbled down the edge of the road bed, while hsu tsung-lan was caught under the onrushing train.

the bad news spread quickly. the poor and lower-middle peasants of wangchingchuang were shocked. the brigade team leader removed chairman mao's three constantly read articles from the pocket of hsu tsung-lan, tears streaming down his face. sun yu-jung vowed: "i will be like hsu tsung-lan and always study the three constantly read articles and serve the people. i'll keep going on the road she could not finish."

the local party organization posthumously accepted her application for membership in the communist party.

this was not the first time hsu tsung-lan had saved her comrades at the risk of her life.

in the winter of 1944 the desperate japanese imperialists brazenly pushed their policy of "kill all, loot all and burn all". there was white terror in wangchingchuang. one night an eighth-route armyman ran a sudden fever and lost consciousness in wangchingchuang village on his way back from a scouting mission. hsu tsung-lan found the man the next morning and immediately hid him in her home at the risk of being discovered and beheaded. she nursed him carefully for several days and when the armyman recovered, he got safely back to his unit.

hsu tsung-lan was the daughter of poor peasants in shantung province. with her parents she as a child wandered to anhwei, begging. a landlord abducted her mother and her father fell ill and died. she and her younger sister were sold to a landlord and worked as slave girls.

the victory of the chinese people's liberation army in the huaihai campaign in 1948 brought liberation to wangchingchuang. hsu tsung-lan would often say: "chairman mao saved me from misery and i now live in happiness. great are heaven and earth, but greater still is the goodness of the party; dear are our parents, but dearer still is chairman mao to us." she pledged to follow the great leader chairman mao in making revolution all her life.

she was active in the struggle against the landlords during the land reform in 1951. she mobilized old poor peasants of several households to organize the first mutual-aid team in the locality in 1953. she stood in the van when agricultural cooperatives and people's communes were set up. acting in line with the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, she firmly took the road of socialist collectivization.

when china had temporary economic difficulties (1960-1962), the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in anhwei peddled the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "san tzu yi pao" and "four freedoms" (see note), so as to restore capitalism in the countryside. in the fierce struggle between the two roads and the two lines, hsu tsung-lan and other cadres led the poor and lower-middle peasants in repeatedly studying chairman mao's great teaching: "only socialism can save china." this greatly encouraged the masses. recalling the past miserable life of her family, hsu tsung-lan denounced the vicious old society and with the masses reviewed the fighting course they had traversed in closely following chairman mao along the socialist road. they stood up against the evil capitalist trend and firmly adhered to the road of socialist collectivization. after hard struggle, they won a good harvest in 1961.

they won one victory after another in transforming wangchingchuang. in the winter of 1966, they turned low-lying water-logged land into raised fields. faced by bitter cold weather and frozen soil, hsu tsung-lan led the masses in studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". inspired by her revolutionary spirit, the people built 6.6 hectares of raised fields.

keeping firmly in mind chairman mao's great teachings "never forget class struggle" and "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end", she fought in the van of class struggle during the great cultural revolution. a handful of class enemies tried to sabotage the spring ploughing in 1969. hsu tsung-lan and the other cadres immediately organized the commune members to study chairman mao's great teaching "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and aroused the masses to expose the plot of the class enemies. this united the masses and dealt a heavy blow at the class enemies and ensured the success of the ploughing.

in long years of revolutionary struggle, hsu tsung-lan persisted in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way every day, no matter how busy she was. every night, she reviewed her day's work in the light of mao tsetung thought. as she could not read, she asked others to teach her and she learned by heart more than 100 quotations from chairman mao tsetung and his articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

"four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

North China Model Production Brigade Makes Continuous Advances

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 6, 1971)

Inspired by chairman mao's commendation, a production brigade in the taihang mountains of north china has for 15 years set an example by its all-round development of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding. the masses and cadres of the hsikou brigade keep to the glorious revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle and have transformed their rocky mountainous land gashed by deep ravines.

the brigade got 6.1 tons of grain per hectare in 1969 and raised this to 7.5 tons last year after overcoming natural disasters.

the great leader chairman mao praised the gold star co-operative of hsikou village in pingshun county in his introductory note to the article "run the co-ops diligently and economically, develop the mountain regions" in 1955. the note pointed out: "although located on very poor soil in the taihang mountains, because everyone has worked hard, it has begun to take on a new look."

on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the publication of this note, the brigade party branch last winter organized the cadres and masses to study it once again. they reviewed how the people of hsikou had closely followed chairman mao in making revolution and this enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the cadres and commune members said: "acting on chairman mao's instruction means victory. we will hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, always firmly follow chairman mao in making revolution and strive to win still greater victories so as to contribute more to the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

the hsikou brigade consists of 44 mountainous villages and has more than 1,600 people. under ruthless exploitation and oppression by the landlords before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants led a miserable life on the barren hills.

the eighth route army liberated hsikou in 1938, during the anti-japanese war, and a communist party branch was set up the same year. li shun-ta, now secretary of the hsikou general party branch and a nationally-known labour hero, is one of those who joined the party in those early days.

chairman mao issued the great call "get organized" in 1943. led by comrade li shun-ta, the poor and lower-middle peasants responded to the call and set up the first mutual aid team in the taihang mountain region. chairman mao received li shun-ta on three occasions in 1949 and 1950, urging the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsikou to make greater efforts in building up their area. the peasants have over many years kept to the road of socialist collectivization under chairman mao's guidance. their area is now a brigade in the hsikou people's commune.

there was an acute struggle between the two roads and the two lines in the brigade. in the early days after liberation, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the party

branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants in smashing the plot of a handful of class enemies to sabotage the agricultural cooperative movement. between 1959 and 1961, when china suffered temporary economic difficulties resulting from natural disasters, they defeated the evil trend instigated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi to restore capitalism in the countryside. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they again frustrated the scheme of a handful of class enemies to usurp political power. the brigade has advanced victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the hsikou people have remade nature in the course of acute struggles. soil erosion was serious. the land was flooded when it rained and a dry spell meant drought. the first thing was to afforest the mountains and build water and soil control projects. the farmland per capita averaged only one mu (one-fifteenth of a hectare). soil erosion had to be controlled on mountain slopes and ravines, which were a dozen times the amount of arable land. displaying the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", li shun-ta led the poor and lower-middle peasants after liberation in removing all these handicaps.

when chairman mao issued the call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964, the hsikou people sent representatives to tachai to study its experience and this brought about a new upsurge in remaking nature. through years of hard struggle, they covered the desolate mountains with woods and orchards. more than 500 embankments were put up to detain water. in recent years, they have built a 6-kilometre-long stone dike alongside a river to reclaim 26 hectares of land.

the trees planted and the projects put up in the past years brought soil erosion under basic control. the water table rose steadily. this provided favourable conditions for further progress in agriculture and animal husbandry. the brigade now has more than 250 draught animals. this all-round development fully testifies to chairman mao's brilliant thesis "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent; not one of them can be dispensed with."

in june of last year, a hailstorm and flood struck the brigade and in july and august no rain fell. but the poor and lower-middle peasants wrested a good harvest by fighting the elements in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. the brigade delivered 50 per cent more grain to the state last year than in 1969. and the amount of grain reserves also rose.

the hsikou people are waging a new campaign to improve the farmland so as to get a still better harvest this year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Every Production Brigade in Inner Mongolian Hsien Has Primary Schools

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 7, 1971)

every production brigade in the hsianghuang banner (county) of silinghot league in the inner mongolian autonomous region, north china, has its own primary schools. all the school-age children can now receive a proletarian education, thanks to the efforts of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of different nationalities.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units supporting the revolutionary left in the banner disseminated chairman mao's instructions on the revolution in education. this brought an upsurge in the running of schools by the herdsmen. the living standards of the people in the banner had risen considerably after liberation and a number of primary schools had been set up by the herdsmen, but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi had slashed back all the schools.

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen surmounted many difficulties in the course of putting up the schools. lahsinamuchila, chairman of the suchikelen brigade revolutionary committee and a demobilized armyman, led the brigade members in building three classrooms in seven days. the whole banner built 400 classrooms from one winter through the next spring. all 60 production brigades now have their own schools. as a result, all the school-age children in the whole banner can go to school near their homes.

the full-time teachers are chosen from among poor and lower-middle herdsmen with some schooling and educated young people who have settled in the locality. the part-time teachers are veteran poor herdsmen, militiamen and revolutionary cadres. all schools set up "three-in-one" leading groups for the revolution in education, with veteran poor herdsmen as the main body. the leading groups often get with the teachers to prepare lessons so that they can learn from each other and combine the practical experience of the part-time teachers with the theoretical knowledge of the full-time teachers. this helps raise the teaching level constantly.

the settlements in the county are scattered and snow and sand storms are common in winter and spring. therefore the teachers arrange mobile classes in the herdsmen's homes. the nine full-time teachers in one people's commune handle forty such classes. one teacher was about to go to another settlement some ten kilometres away one day when a snowstorm began and the temperature dropped to forty degrees below zero centigrade. the pupils would be waiting, so he set out and arrived four hours later, frozen to the bone. the pupils and their parents were moved by his revolutionary devotion to his work.

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen see to it that they put into practice chairman mao's great teaching: "the same holds good for the students too. while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. they also should criticize and repudiate the

bourgeoisie". besides their main task, the schools set up groups to do stock-breeding, weaving, carpentry and scientific experiments. some of them run farms to grow hulless oats, vegetables and potatoes. students of a brigade-run school learned elementary knowledge about field work in this way and got their first harvests of cabbages, turnips and other vegetables last year.

FISHING

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking To Guide Fishing

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 7, 1971)

a shanghai marine fisheries company worker named shih wu-chi describes how he and others have used chairman mao's philosophic thinking to guide them in fishing. excerpts from his article follow:

we work a pair of trawlers. using chairman mao's philosophic thinking to guide us, we have overfulfilled our fishing targets over the past few years.

marine fishing is unstable. the fish migrate throughout the year, spawning, searching for food, seeking the optimum temperature or passing the winter. the migration is governed by climate, water temperature and tides, which all vary from year to year and month to month. this causes uncertain fishing seasons and changeable fishing grounds.

each kind of fish has its own habits. the hairtail sinks into deep water during the day and floats to the surface at night; cuttlefish swim poorly and drift with the current, often sinking to the seabed. using materialist dialectical concepts to analyze and grasp the laws governing the fish life, we gradually accumulated experience in scientific fishing.

there are busy and slack seasons. "busy" and "slack" are two aspects of one thing. when we grasp this rhythm, we can take the initiative and turn a slack season into a busy one, and make better use of the busy season. the third quarter of the year is the time for hairtails because the shoals make a short-distance migration in search for food. we made it a point to cast and haul quickly and shorten the time in port, giving "full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)", we went to sea three times immediately after unloading big catches in port.

the first quarter is a slack season because the shoals are dispersed in tiding over the winter. but that put us on our revolutionary mettle and, fearing neither hardship nor death, we stayed at sea for longer periods and increased the number of casts. this brought fairly good catches. during the first quarter of 1969 we worked the northern fishing ground for 19 days at 17 degrees below zero centigrade and topped the quarter's production target.

we studied the two flows and ebbs of each month. catches are generally small during the flow because the current

is swift, whereas catches at ebb tide are good because the current is even. but this is not an absolute rule. if we bring into play the dynamic role of man within the limits of objective conditions, we can also get good catches even in flow tide.

chairman mao teaches: "in seeking victory, those who direct a war cannot overstep the limitations imposed by the objective conditions; within these limitations, however, they can and must play a dynamic role in striving for victory." in line with this teaching, we observed the movement of the sea and noted that even when the tide was flowing, the water ran faster in one area than another due to varied depths of the sea, and that fish tended to gather where the water was calmer. of course, you cannot find fish shoals in every such area. further observation and study are needed. for instance, in the third quarter of the year hairtails like to stay in bluish green water where the temperature is between 17 and 22 degrees centigrade and plankton is plentiful. in these conditions you can find fish shoals in a sea area where the flow is slow.

at the flow in early may 1969, we did not at first get big catches in a slow flow area. we concluded that big shoals had been delayed because the water temperature was lower than in previous years. but the fries we caught indicated the presence nearby of big shoals. so we decided to stay. the following day the two trawlers caught 600 boxes of fish. although the tide was in flow, we got fine catches, and our trawlers set the best record in the company.

fish are generally in big shoals at ebb tide. but this is not absolute either. fish move with the shift in wind and the tides. this calls for crase fishing. we were out at sea at ebb tide in august 1969, and observed that the shoals moved 12 nautical miles southeast with the tide every day. we sailed in the wake of the shoals, and cast when they stopped. we got big hauls in the three-day operation.

strong winds usually create difficulties in fishing and affect catches. but chairman mao teaches: "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses." we approach strong winds in the light of "one divides into two". a strong wind has both favourable and unfavourable aspects. fish are sensitive to atmospheric changes, and long before a strong wind comes up, they sink to the sea bottom for survival. this is a golden opportunity for fishing. when the wind weakens, the dispersed fish again gather in shoals. this is another good time for fishing if the tide is not flowing. provided we bring into play the dynamic role of man to overcome the difficulties and try to grasp these laws, we can turn unfavourable into favourable conditions and get fine catches. therefore, we conscientiously study chairman mao's teachings on serving the people wholeheartedly, and condemn such revisionist trash as "bonuses in command", "material incentives" and "the philosophy of survival", preached by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. we aim to fish for the revolution. and at the same time we keep studying the laws governing the movement of fish in various periods. a strong gale came up while we were fishing at sea once. the convention is to stop immediately and return to port. but there were big concentrations of shoals. in line with chairman mao's teaching "fight no battle unprepared", we took precautions against the gale and continued fishing. when we began to draw the catches, waves swept over the decks and knocked many of us off our feet. we got up and went on working. after two hours of strenuous labour, we drew in 16 tons of fish, an excellent haul.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Vice Minister Sun Hsiao-feng Fetes Albanian Designing Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1971)

comrade sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the albanian designing team with comrade sali angoni, vice-minister of construction and director of the state designing institute as its leader, and comrade egrem dobi, head of the urban construction bureau of the ministry of construction as its deputy leader.

albanian ambassador to china comrade xhorxhi robo and other comrades of the albanian embassy attended the banquet.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, li tien-ching, wei yu-ming, kan ning, chang hsien-wen, lu ping and kung chi-shan.

comrades sun hsiao-feng and sali angoni spoke at the banquet, wishing that the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania would be constantly consolidated and developed in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Chairman Mehmet Shehu Extending Cordial Sympathy to People in Flood Afflicted Areas in Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, extending, on behalf of the chinese government and people, cordial sympathy to the people in some areas in albania hit by floods. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade mehmet shehu,
chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania,

tirana

dear comrade mehmet shehu,

learning that some areas in albania were hit by floods, i extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, cordial sympathy to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted areas.

the chinese and albanian peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe, and the chinese people are very much concerned over the disasters you suffered. we firmly believe that led by the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha and the albanian government and displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit, the heroic albanian people who have stood the test of tempestuous storms will speedily overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the recent floods and continue to advance valiantly along the broad road of socialist construction.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

Peking, January 7, 1971

Working Team of Chinese Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1971)

the working team of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and electric power led by vice-minister chien cheng-ying returned here by plane today after concluding its work and visit in albania.

the team was greeted at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned including tu hsing-yuan, chung yu-yi, liang chi-chou, li lien-ching, wei yu-ming and lu ping.

also present at the airport were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china; sali angoni, leader of the visiting albanian designing team, vice-minister of construction and director of the state designing institute; and spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

the chinese working team left peking for albania on october 31, 1970. when it left tirana for home on january 6, it was seen off at the airport by shinasi dragoti, albanian minister of construction; ramman hanku, vice-minister of construction; lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania; and hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor, and li hsiao-lin, economic counsellor, of the chinese embassy in albania.

CHINA AND CHILE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: New Chapter in Relations Between China and Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "a new chapter in the relations between china and chile." full text of the editorial follows:

in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal or external affairs and equality and reciprocity, the government of our country and the government of chile have decided, after friendly negotiations, to establish diplomatic relations between them. this has opened a new chapter in sino-chilean relations. on this we extend our warm congratulations.

though china and chile are separated by tens of thousands of miles, yet the friendly ties between the two peoples can by no means be cut off by the vast pacific ocean. fine accounts of friendship between them circulated in chile long ago. once founded, new china enjoyed the sympathy, compliment and support of the chilean people. since then, non-governmental trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries have become ever more frequent. after his return from a visit to china in 1954, mr. salvador allende did a great deal to promote sino-chilean friendship. last year, premier chou en-lai sent a message warmly congratulating him on his being elected president of chile, and a chinese workers' delegation was sent to attend the celebrations of his inauguration. the chile-china cultural institute also sent a delegation to visit china. all this has greatly promoted the development of friendship between china and chile. the decision of china and chile to formally establish diplomatic relations fully conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and embodies their common aspirations.

at present, the situation in latin america is becoming more and more favourable to the people. a new upsurge has emerged in the struggle of the latin american countries and people to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. the acts of u.s. imperialism to bully latin american countries by relying on its power have met with forceful rebuff. its vicious interference in the internal and external affairs of latin american countries through "inter-american organizations" has been boycotted time and again. the 14 latin american countries including chile and peru have, united as one, taken a joint principled stand on the question of ocean rights, which indicates that the anti-u.s. struggle of the latin american people has entered a new stage. recently, the andean pact organization composed of chile, peru and three other latin american countries has met and decided to restrict u.s. and other foreign capital and to speed up the development of their national economy. all in all, u.s. imperialism cannot practise power politics in this area as it likes and manipulate at will the destiny of the people of various countries in latin america any longer.

the developments in chile precisely reflect the tremendous change in the situation of latin america. in latin america today, whoever can defend national independence and state

sovereignty will win the support of the people. the new government of chile has repeatedly declared that it will take back chile's national resources; it has taken a number of measures for developing the national economy and announced a policy of safeguarding the right to self-determination and the principle of non-interference. these measures conform to the national interests of chile and will also have a good effect on the promotion of national and democratic movements in latin america.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." the people of china and chile have gone through common circumstances and experiences. the struggles of our two peoples have always supported each other. the chilean people have for a long time carried out an unyielding struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. we regard this struggle as a support to the chinese people. at the 25th session of the u.n. general assembly, the new chilean government voted for the draft resolution of 18 countries, including albania and algeria, which demanded the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and the ousting of the chiang kai-shek clique from the organization. the chinese people are grateful to the chilean government for taking this just stand and will, as always, fully support the chilean people in their just struggle to maintain national independence and state sovereignty.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and chile has opened up broad prospects for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. imperialism and all reactionary forces will certainly resort to every evil means in their effort to sabotage the friendship between the chinese and chilean people. but their machinations and schemes can only expose their own ugly features. the friendship and unity between the chinese people and the people of chile and other latin american countries is bound to develop and become strengthened steadily in their common struggle.

Member of Chile-China Cultural Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1971)

osca castro, member of the chile-china cultural association delegation and organizational secretary of the chile-china cultural association of santiago, left peking by plane today to visit southern china before going home.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, ling ching and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1971)

a delegation of the luxembourg-china friendship association composed of jean georges pierre heisbourg, secretary-general of the committee of the association, and metz jean paul, a member of the association, arrived here by air today at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the airport to meet them were leading members of the organizations concerned including wu hsiao-ta and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Presents Tabc Vaccines, Other Relief Materials to Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jan. 7, 1971)

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse, on behalf of the red cross society of china, presented 1,000,000 doses of tabc vaccines to the nepal red cross society at a ceremony held here yesterday afternoon.

ambassador wang tse also officially presented on behalf of the red cross society of china other relief including 10,000 blankets and other medicines for flood victims to the nepal red cross society.

princess princep shah, chairman of the nepal red cross society, received these donations.

the vice-chairman of the nepal red cross society, the chairman of the nepalese women's organization and other responsible persons concerned attended the ceremony.

officials of the chinese embassy in nepal also attended the ceremony.

the ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Dutch Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met dutch professors a.h. weentheim-gijse weenink and de haas jacob hymans and their wives, and had a friendly conversation with them. the dutch friends have come to china for a visit on the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

leading members of the organizations concerned li en-chiu, cheng yu-chu, chang yu and sung yi-feng were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Kunming Rally Celebrates Anniversary of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 7, 1971)

more than 6,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities in yunnan province and kunming city and commanders and fighters of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army gathered this afternoon warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

the visiting delegation of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee led by dang tran thi attended the rally.

duong van trung, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming, also attended.

present were chou hsing and chen kang, members of the central committee of the communist party of china, leading members of the p.l.a. kunming units and vice-chairmen of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the p.l.a. kunming units and of the yunnan provincial and kunming municipal revolutionary committees including tsai shun-li, liu ming-hui, huang chao-chi, li yi, hsu hsuen-hui, tuan pao-chen and liang chung-yu.

hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence, who had accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to kunming, was also present.

the rally was alive with expressions of unity in struggle between the people of china and viet nam. the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china were hung on the backdrop of the rostrum. there were huge streamers reading "we firmly support the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

when the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms mounted the rostrum in the company of chou nsing and other chinese comrades, prolonged applause burst out in the meeting place.

comrade liang chung-yu, leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units and chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the band played the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national antnem of china.

comrade chen kang spoke at the rally. he warmly praised the south vietnamese armymen and civilians for their revolutionary heroism in defying brute force and daring to struggle and to win.

he said: u.s. imperialism is our common enemy and the struggle against u.s. imperialism is our common struggle. every victory won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a victory for us, and is a great inspiration and support to us.

he added: china and viet nam are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the vietnamese people are particularly close to us people in yunnan province as we drink water from the same river and burn firewood grown on the same mountain. the armymen and people in our province are determined, like the rest of the chinese people, to give all-out support to the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until all the u.s. aggressors are driven out of indo-china.

delegation leader dang tran thi made a warm speech.

he said: the vietnamese people have won all-round and tremendous victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. but u.s. imperialism will resort to all kinds of military adventures and political deception in its last-ditch fight. under the brilliant banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation and under the leadership of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the armymen and civilians in south viet nam, together with their compatriots throughout the country, are determined to follow their respected and beloved great leader president ho's teaching: "neither bombs nor shells can cow our people, and no wily words can deceive them. we, vietnamese, are resolved to fight till not a single u.s. aggressor remains on our beloved land." together with the fraternal peoples of cambodia and laos, we will persevere in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

dang tran thi said: in our protracted struggle, we south vietnamese people have always received tremendous support and encouragement from the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people. we will always remember chairman mao's words of profound friendship "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area".

dang tran thi continued: we have long been impressed by "yunnan" and "kunming", because our respected and beloved

president ho lived and carried out revolutionary activities here. we have fought shoulder to shoulder in the hard years of protracted revolutionary struggle and forged a profound militant friendship.

the speeches by comrade chen kang and leader dang tran thi were punctuated by warm applause.

SVNNFL Central Committee Delegation Arrives in Nanning

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 8, 1971)

more than 100,000 revolutionary people of different nationalities in nanning lined the streets to give a rousing welcome to the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, on its arrival here from kunming by special plane at noon today.

the delegation is accompanied by hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted at the airport by liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and political commissar of the kwangsi command of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the p.l.a. units stationed in nanning, the p.l.a. kwangsi command and the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, including chiao hung-kuang, chao mao-hsun, chen kai-lu and hsu chi-hai.

le quang nhan, consul-general, and ngo tat to, vice-consul, of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, and vietnamese trainees in nanning were also present.

nanning today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam. arches of pine branches put up on the main streets bore eye-catching slogans of welcome. countless chinese national flags, official flags of the republic of south viet nam and colourful banners fluttered in the breeze.

as the special plane carrying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms landed, nanning airport was all astir. the band struck music of welcome. people beat drums and gongs and cheered. liu chung-kuei and other comrades went forward to warmly shake hands with delegation leader dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

then, delegation leader dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by liu chung-kuei and other comrades, drove to the city proper where they were greeted by the revolutionary masses of various nationalities lining the streets. the main streets were decorated with colourful flags, streamers, bouquets, garlands and ribbons. young men and women in festive garments sang and danced joyfully. everywhere was expression of warm friendship. when the open cars passed through the square in the city proper, colourful balloons rose to the sky and more than two thousand red guards formed characters of "warm welcome,

unity for struggle" with colourful flowers. the welcoming crowds repeatedly shouted: "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" delegation leader dang tran thi time and again waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

this evening, comrade liu chung-kuei gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee.

le quang nhan, consul-general, and ngo tat to, vice-consul, of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, were present.

also present were vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang and local leading comrades chiao hung-kuang, chao mao-hsun, chen kai-lu and hsu chi-hai.

comrade liu chung-kuei and delegation leader dang tran thi spoke at the banquet.

liu chung-kuei spoke highly of the great victories won by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. persevering in their heroic, staunch and hard struggle, he said, the vietnamese people had dealt stunning blows at u.s. imperialism and driven it to a tight corner. this was a tremendous inspiration and support to the world people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

liu chung-kuei stated: "china and viet nam are neighbouring countries linked by mountains and rivers. we people in kwangsi and the vietnamese people are brothers who drink water from the same river and burn firewood from the same mountain. like the rest of the chinese people, we people throughout kwangsi are determined to give all-out support to the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until the u.s. aggressors are driven out of the whole of indo-china."

dang tran thi spoke warmly of the great friendship between viet nam and china. he said that the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and nanning city had been the immediate rear area of the vietnamese people in the anti-french war and the present war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

dang tran thi wished the people in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and nanning city still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in consolidating the national defence and in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

dang tran thi pointed out: "the past decade is a decade of courageous fighting and brilliant victories for the south vietnamese armymen and people and a decade of ignominious defeats for u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the failure of u.s. imperialism is inevitable. however, it is still very stubborn and cunning and will resort to all kinds of military adventures and political deception. we the 14 million south vietnamese people are determined, together with the compatriots throughout the country, to constantly strengthen unity with the fraternal peoples of cambodia and laos and persevere in and carry the war of resistance forward till complete victory".

the speeches by comrade liu chung-kuei and delegation leader dang tran thi were constantly punctuated by warm applause.

when the delegation of the s.v.n.m.f.l. central committee left kunming this morning, it was given a warm send-off at the airport by chou hsing and chen kang, members of the c.p.c. central committee, leading members of the p.l.a. kunming units and vice-chairmen of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the p.l.a. kunming units and the yunnan provincial and kunming municipal revolutionary committees including tsai shun-li, liu ming-hui, huang chao-chi, li yi, hsu hsueh-hui, tuan pao-chen and liang chung-yu; and several thousand revolutionary people of various nationalities.

duong van trung, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming, was also present.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 6, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team with chao hsi-wu as its leader left here today for home after successfully concluding its friendly visit to albania. the team carried with it profound friendship of the albanian people and sportsmen for the chinese people and sportsmen.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture; rexhep doda, chairman of albanian physical culture and sports commission; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; ylvi lulo, deputy director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; kristaq hobdary, secretary of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; and albanian table tennis and basketball players.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim and other personnel of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present.

during its stay in albania, the chinese table tennis team together with the albanian table tennis team gave superb exhibition performances which were warmly welcomed and praised by the spectators. the spirit of caring for each other, learning from each other and encouraging each other displayed by the table tennis players of the two countries in training and exhibition performances constituted a vivid expression of the sincere revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the chinese team had visited tirana, durres, berat and gjirokastra, native place of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. it was accorded warm welcome and reception by local party and government leading comrades and the broad masses of the people.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Returns to Peking After Visiting Five European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team with chao hsi-wu as its leader and pan chih-kang as its deputy leader returned here by air this evening after concluding its friendly visits to five european countries.

the team visited romania, sweden, denmark, yugoslavia and albania, starting from november 11, 1970. through friendly visits and matches, the chinese table tennis team promoted the friendship with the people and sportsmen of these countries. the chinese players exchanged experience with players in the five european countries and learned much from them.

the chinese table tennis team was met at the airport this evening by aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china; arne bjornberg, ambassador of the kingdom of sweden to china; flemming bjork pedersen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of denmark in peking; and hornjak mihailo, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other departments including tsao cheng, chao cheng-hung, li lien-ching and tang hai-kuang as well as chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND US

China's 479th Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1971)

four u.s. military planes intruded into china's air space over the area southeast of mengla in yunnan province between 13:21 hours and 13:23 hours on january 7.

between 15:11 hours and 15:36 hours on the same day, another u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of tung island and yunghsing island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. military planes, to issue the 479th serious warning.

US

Nixon Signs "Military Assistance" Bill

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1971)

u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon yesterday signed a 550 million-dollar "military assistance" bill for fiscal 1971, according to reports from san clemente. this is meant as a "shot in the arm" for the lon nol clique of cambodia, the pak jung hi clique of south korea, the nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky clique of south viet nam and other running dogs; it is a futile attempt to put up a desperate struggle by vigorously pushing the bankrupt nixon doctrine.

the bill stipulates that in the fiscal year from july 1, 1970, to june 30, 1971, u.s. imperialism will give the lon nol rightist clique of cambodia 185 million dollars in military "aid" and 70 million dollars in economic "aid", totalling 255 million dollars. the fact that the bill provides the largest share of dole for this particular running dog of u.s. imperialism shows that the nixon administration is sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire in cambodia.

the bill stipulates that 150 million dollars of military "aid" will be given to the pak jung hi puppet clique of south korea. earlier, u.s. imperialism has announced the transference to the pak jung hi clique of large quantities of the equipment of the u.s. aggressor troops in south korea to step up the arming of the south korean puppet troops.

the bill also provides 65 million dollars of military "assistance" for the nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky puppet clique of south viet nam, 30 million dollars for the jordanian reactionaries and 10 million dollars (3 million of which is in military "assistance") for the suharto fascist military regime of indonesia. all this shows that u.s. imperialism is stepping up the arming of its lackeys to carry out wild provocations against the world people.

on november 18 last year, nixon in a "special message" to the u.s. congress demanded an additional fund of over 1,000 million dollars for "foreign assistance". at the end of last year, the u.s. congress approved the 1971 "foreign assistance" bill which amounts to 3,536 million dollars in both military and economic "assistance". 500 million dollars of this will go to the israeli zionists.

after signing the bill, nixon declared in a statement that the military "assistance" funds "are critical to the success of the nixon doctrine". in fact, under the pounding of the revolutionary storm of the world people's struggle, the "nixon doctrine" has already gone bankrupt. nixon is merely day-dreaming in trying to achieve "success" for that "doctrine" through such "assistance" to his lackeys.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 15, 1971 No. 4820

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Transform World Outlook, Heighten Consciousness in Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

Kuo Yu-pin (郭玉彬)
Vice Chairman of Revolutionary Committee,
Tientsin Municipal Construction Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1971)

In the following article a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tientsin Municipal Construction Bureau stresses the importance of living study and application of Mao's philosophical thoughts and remolding of one's world outlook to make it conform to that of Mao. He also criticizes Liu Shao-ch'i's "counter-revolutionary revisionist line" that put emphasis on economic development to the neglect of political indoctrination.--SCMP Ed.

Since the "9th Congress" of the Party, I have been making efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way according to great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching--"We call for gradual popularization of dialectics and want all to learn gradually how to apply this scientific method of dialectics." Practice over the past year has enabled me to realize gradually that if we want to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat we must study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works in a living way, conscientiously transform our world outlook, constantly heighten our consciousness of two-line struggle, and enhance our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Study Materialist Dialectics, Conscientiously Transform World Outlook

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution I was deputy director of the former Building Construction Bureau. Since I had not conscientiously studied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and had not consciously transformed my outlook on the world, my mind was befogged and, working hard, I hung my head and pulled the cart without lifting my head to see the way. The result was that I departed from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and, under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, I went astray for a time.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by great leader Chairman Mao touched me to the quick. It made me realize that my most fundamental mistake was that I failed to arm my mind with Mao Tse-tung's thought and carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, I took up responsibility as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee for the Building Construction Bureau. I thought I had passed the test of the socialist revolution and that if I bent my body, tightened the harness and pulled the cart forward for the revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line I would no longer go astray.

However, shortly after establishment of the revolutionary committee I ran into difficulties. One day we held a standing committee meeting to examine and decide on the namelist of the leading group of a primary unit. I thought that the leading group being political power, I must guard the pass according to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Unexpectedly, owing to bourgeois factionalism on the part of a few standing committee members the meeting lasted 16 hours without achieving an unanimity of views. In the circumstances, I felt that my job as a "squad leader" was really difficult; when I lost my temper I shouted to those standing committee members in anger: "I can't do this!" The meeting broke up with everyone displeased.

After the meeting was over, a comrade of the PLA support-the-Left team had a heart-to-heart talk with me and told me seriously: "Old Kuo, historical experience merits attention. On no account should we evade difficulties!"

With this specific problem in mind I studied the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's philosophic works over and over again. Chairman Mao points out in his "On Contradiction": "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end."

Before contradictions occurred, I had thought that after establishment of the revolutionary committee the struggle between the two lines seemed to

exist no longer and that all I had to do was "bend my body and tighten the harness and pull the cart forward in the interest of revolution." When contradictions occurred, making it necessary for me to resolve them and get rid of the interference in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it occurred to me that "the job of a squad leader was really difficult," and I wanted to evade the contradictions. Both of these two ways of thinking were one-sided. Chairman Mao teaches us: "One-sidedness means thinking in absolute terms and taking a metaphysical view of a problem."

Why was I unable to adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line? I pondered over the question and came to the conclusion that the root cause was the bourgeois "self-interest" in my mind.

Further, I pondered over this: Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various guidelines and policies scientifically summing up the experiences in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment--reflected the objective laws governing the development of things and represented the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the laboring people. To wield and use the power effectively after establishment of the revolutionary committee, it would be imperative to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line resolutely. As the No. 1 man I must hold myself responsible for any problem that involved the revolutionary committee. Without making efforts to transform my outlook on the world I would be unable to carry out correctly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With my understanding raised, I fought bourgeois "private interest" in myself and the manifestations of idealism and metaphysics in my mind, taking Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" and his philosophic works as a weapon. Looking back on the road traversed I had a feeling that I had been too blind in the past and, in particular, lacked an analysis of myself. For example, I only saw the test I had gone through in war years and believed that my world outlook had been almost transformed; I lost sight of the protractedness, complexity and twists and turns of class struggle in the fairly long historical phase of socialist society. I did not realize that the class struggle in society was bound to find its reflections in my mind and that it would still be necessary for me to solve the problem of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The reason I committed line error in the great proletarian cultural revolution was because I knew nothing about this problem.

With the help of the PLA support-the-Left personnel I got in touch with those standing committee members for heart-to-heart talks. On my own initiative I fought self and repudiated revisionism and, according to Chairman Mao's teaching--"Unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity," helped them overcome their bourgeois factionalism. At the same time, we spent more than two months' time making an all-round investigation of the members of the leading groups for primary units. Later, when the namelists of the leading groups for primary units were examined at a standing committee meeting, unanimity was smoothly achieved and great leader Chairman Mao's great instruction--Unite for one purpose, namely, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat"--was implemented.

The experience gave me a profound education and made me realize that one's long record of revolutionary struggle did not amount to successful transformation of one's world outlook; one's work experience did not amount to one's ability to seize victory in the new revolutionary struggle; the establishment of the revolutionary committee did not mean non-existence of two-line struggle. One's social practice is invariably bound up with this or that line. One will carry out either a correct line or a wrong line; one will carry out certain line either consciously or unconsciously. For this reason, one must consciously and painstakingly study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way, firmly establish the proletarian revolutionary and scientific world outlook and methodology in one's mind and constantly heighten one's consciousness of two-line struggle before one can correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various guidelines and policies and closely follow great leader Chairman Mao in revolution in their life time.

Transformation and Elevation in the Course of Struggle

The first line of the three great revolutionary struggles--class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment--is a big classroom for living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works as well as a good battlefield for transforming world outlook and heightening the consciousness of two-line struggle. Practice over the past year and more has convinced me that only when we go among the masses and into the thick of practice and carry on study and application repeatedly can we gradually master Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, speed up our ideological revolutionization and heighten our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With a view to immediate implementation of Chairman Mao's instruction--"Simplify the administrative machinery, reform the irrational rules and regulations and send the office workers down."--I stepped out of my office and tried to seize upon a typical experience to direct the work. Just at that time, a comrade reported to me that in a brigade of a certain company "the work site is managed without employing cadres." Subjectively I regarded this experience as exactly what we wanted. Without investigation and study I hurriedly popularized it in the whole bureau. Unexpectedly, the primary cadres and the masses sharply criticized me: "Your summing up of experience does not correspond to reality. You let your imagination run too high. We can't learn it and can't do it!"

With this specific problem in mind I found an answer in Chairman Mao's works: "Subjectivism is intensely existent among certain Party members: this is very unfavorable to an analysis of the political situation and to the guidance over work. Subjectivist analysis of the political situation and subjectivist guidance over work will inevitably result either in opportunism or in putschism." This teaching made me realize that the "experience" could not be popularized and that I was criticized by the masses because I directed the work with subjectivism and ran counter to the mass line constantly promoted by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In all actual work of our Party, correct leadership must come from the masses and go back to the masses."

The mass line is the core of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. If Chairman Mao's mass line is to be correctly carried out, it is imperative to go among the masses to make conscientious investigation and study, to gather together the correct views of the masses and to carry them out among the masses. In my case, Chairman Mao's teaching on investigation and study was violated. I issued orders without obtaining first-hand information and without making a scientific analysis of the information and in the circumstances I would certainly meet with a refusal. I thought that stepping out of the office would mean a change of the old style--standing high above others and making no deep contact with the masses. It was precisely a manifestation of the metaphysical viewpoint in my mind. Chairman Mao instructs us to carry out the policy of "better troops and simpler administration," which means picked troops must be used and the administrative structure and procedures must be simplified. In popularizing the "experience" of "managing the work site without employing cadres," subjectively I wanted to "use picked troops and simplify the administration" but objectively I advocated "no troops and no administration."

Having learned this lesson, I went deep into the basic stratum and adopted the method of integrating the leaders with the masses and integrating revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific attitude. I summed up the experiences of several units including the T'angku Building Construction Company which relied on the masses and set up "three-in-one" work site management teams with the old workers as the main body and with the participation of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians. Step by step I popularized these experiences in the whole bureau. In this way, the policy of "better troops and simpler administration" was implemented and the struggle-criticism-transformation movement was pushed forward.

Should we grasp mind first or grasp matter only in the struggle for production? This too, is a major question bearing on what line we should carry out.

In the socialist revolution emulation during the year before the last, I went to the third brigade of the Sixth Building Construction Company and stayed at a selected point. At that time, the leading group of this brigade firmly grasped the fundamental and persevered in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought; revolution and production were in an excellent situation.

One day when I returned from a meeting in the bureau I heard that a brigade with a strong technical building force, beating drums and gongs, sent the third brigade a challenge to emulation in achieving a higher target. Not willing to show weakness, the third brigade revised their original plan and sent the challenger a big-character poster accepting the challenge by setting a still higher target. In this way, to speed up progress both sides worked extra hours and shifts, taking up the time reserved for "daily reading."

This information had a great impact on my mind. I regarded it as an expression that the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line for running enterprises had not been eliminated. While the problem was found at the basic stratum, the responsibility was on the shoulders of us leaders.

My mind went back to the time before the great cultural revolution, when I was responsible for building a cement road on a work site. When supply of stones could not catch up with demand I put forward a wrong slogan--"Secretaries must assume command and transport stones." At that time, I took meals and slept on the work site and worked hard the whole day but the problem could not be solved. It was in these circumstances that I pushed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist stuff--"material incentives" and "cash prize in command"--and disseminated the influence of bourgeois ideology within the working class, doing great harm to the cause of the Party. I shall never forget this bitter lesson.

When I thought of this, I seized upon this matter and, together with members of the brigade leading group, convened a forum and invited some old workers to participate. We analyzed the matter from the high plane of two-line struggle. We conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching--"Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over regularly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they should be made known to the revolutionary masses."

First, I examined my former mistake of carrying out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises, and combated my erroneous tendency toward forgetting the "key link" and "line." Comrade Ch'en Chen-ch'ing, an old worker, told of his team's experience in persevering in "daily reading," conducting revolutionary mass criticism and correctly handling the relationship between politics and profession. He hit the nail on the head by pointing out: "You confine yourselves to target emulation and production. You have thrown away the fundamentals and lost the soul. In this way you drift further away from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" The old worker's statement gave us an impressive lesson in line education and heightened our consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The principal responsible person of this brigade also combated his bourgeois mentality of "seeking the limelight" and "striving for honor" and roundly criticized such fallacies as "production comes first" and "target in command" as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i.

The "daily reading" system was instantly restored. "Once grasped by the masses the correct ideas representing the advanced class will be transformed into a material force for transforming society and the world." Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought the broad masses of the whole brigade greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and transformed spirit into matter. In only eight days they fulfilled the 20-day construction work for the month. They became the bureau's pace-setter in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The action taken by the third brigade of the Sixth Building Construction Company had a great impact on that brigade whose technical force was stronger. I went to the brigade and joined members of its leading group in study and talk, and enlightened them on living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The brigade also conducted line education among its cadres and the masses, reversed the wrong tendency--giving no prominence to proletarian politics--learned from the third brigade of the Sixth Building Construction Company and engaged in "one helps one" and "one red pair" activities. In building an important project, the two brigades aided each other, one side picked the difficult task and let the other side do the easy task, manifesting the communist style. They soon fulfilled the construction task of this important project.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines come into being and develop not in natural and peaceful ways but in the course of struggle." I have deeply realized in practice that the line problem in the ideological and political sense is one that determines everything. When the line is correct, revolution will triumph and go forward; when the line is wrong, revolution will suffer a setback and fail. The consciousness of line struggle is the most fundamental consciousness. Non-proletarian ideas of various kinds greatly impede implementation of the correct line of the Party. If we want Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to strike deep root in our minds, we must arm our minds with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking.

Heighten Consciousness of Line Struggle, Consolidate and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Unite for one purpose, namely, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This should be done in every factory, village, organ and school."

How should we implement this great teaching by Chairman Mao? I think the leading cadres should not only study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking well themselves and heighten their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line but also lead the masses in studying and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking well so that the masses can consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement in the first half of last year, I stayed at the synthesizing plant of the Third Building Construction Company. The plant purified the class ranks but did not do enough to implement policy, and their problem was not thoroughly solved. It was a unit in which class struggle was complicated. After I entered into the plant, I was so anxious to set the masses in motion forthwith to change the outlook of this unit. Unexpectedly, the leading group of this plant was even more anxious than I; they held meetings and roused the masses and in a few days big-character posters were put up everywhere on the compound.

Seeing that, I thought a mass movement would undoubtedly be launched. It was at that time that some leading comrades of the plant failed to deal

correctly with some people who had committed mistakes because of the influence of the extreme "Leftist" flood of ideas. The movement could not be deepened. I roundly criticized the leading comrades of this plant. But, instead of accepting my criticism they manifested a more angry spirit and expressed dissatisfaction with me. What was the reason behind this?

I went to the carpentry shop of this plant and joined comrade workers in "daily reading" and "discussion and application meetings" and sought their advice. "The masses are true heroes while we ourselves are often childish and ridiculous."

Comrade Yeh Shih-chung, an old worker, persevered in living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. At a discussion and application meeting he told of his experience in applying materialistic dialectics. He told of how he correctly handled the dialectical relationships between the quantity and quality of big-character posters and between the phenomenon and substance, strictly distinguished the two types of contradictions different in character, united the majority of the masses and struck fierce blows at the handful of class enemies.

His experience touched me to the quick. I compared his experience with my keen desire for success. I felt that without a scientific analysis mere enthusiasm would certainly lead to blindness and error and make it impossible to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. I myself was wrong and when I criticized others they certainly would not accept my criticism.

With understanding raised, I and the leading comrade of this plant went to the carpentry shop and took the initiative in fighting self and repudiating revisionism, and invited them to help us.

With his anger allayed, that comrade who had been criticized by me examined himself concerning the line carried out. We also summed up and popularized in the whole plant the experience of the carpentry shop workers who studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way, heightened their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and deepened the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement.

Soon the revolutionary masses of this plant conscientiously studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way, providing a fundamental guarantee for resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for deep-going development of the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement.

At that time, we made a conscientious and scientific analysis of the movement in the whole plant. It was observed that when the movement began many big-character posters were put up in the plant but the problems were not brought to light in a deep-going way and the target was not accurately hit. We then went to the masses to find how things were going. We discovered that opinions were divided over the way the movement should be developed and the actions taken were not uniform.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Things in the world are complicated and are determined by factors of various sides. Problems should be viewed from various sides and may not be viewed from one side alone."

To deepen the movement, attack the real class enemies and save those who made mistakes but whose cases still belonged to the contradictions among the people, it would be imperative to unite the revolutionary masses on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With this understanding, I and the leading comrade of this plant conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works and, taking into account the ideological tendencies found among the leaders and the masses of the plant, proposed correct handling of the contradictions between the enemy and us and the contradictions among the people. With regard to those whose mistakes belonged to the contradictions among the people, we roused the masses to apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in making an all-round, historical analysis. Through analysis we came to realize that those who made mistakes but whose cases still did not belong to the contradiction between the enemy and us should be given critical help so that they could return to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Thus, we held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and meticulously went about doing ideological and political work on them. Through study they raised their political awakening. Some were deeply moved and they took the initiative in criticizing their mistakes and, together with the masses, denounced the class enemies who carried out sabotage behind one's back.

Acting on information obtained we dragged out the class enemies who lay low. Eventually, we brought about a situation in which Party's guidelines and policies were implemented. This gave a powerful impetus to the deep-going development of the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement. Production developed by leaps and bounds. This plant became one of the advanced units in the bureau.

The deep change of this plant from a backward plant to an advanced one made us taste the sweetness of applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking to command our work. We must conscientiously study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and transform our world outlook before we can consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, conscientiously implement the guidelines and policies of the Party and fulfill the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at each stratum.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our task is to lead a big nation with a population of several hundred million in conducting an unprecedented great struggle. Therefore, the task of studying the Marxist-Leninist theories universally and penetratingly is, for us, a big problem which calls for urgent solution and which can be solved only through intense efforts."

The communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party pointed out: "The whole Party should conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, promote dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics."

Chairman Mao's teaching and this great call of the Party Central Committee point out the direction in which we should advance. I am determined to go a step further and study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking well, conscientiously transform my world outlook, constantly heighten my consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and contribute my part to the great socialist revolution and socialist construction. (Reproduced from T'ien-tsin Jih-pao)

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INDOCTRINATION OF SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

Revolutionary Committee of Chemistry Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences Tightly Grasps the Line Education for Scientific Research Personnel

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 3, 1971)

(NCNA Peking, January 2) With the help of the PLA's support-the-Left personnel, the revolutionary committee of the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences tightly grasps the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines in scientific research, perseveringly carries out revolutionary mass criticism, and continuously raises the consciousness of the broad masses of the scientific research personnel in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby bringing about new achievements one after another in scientific research. Since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the whole institute has accomplished several hundred items of scientific research, big and small. Many of these items have reached or surpassed the world's advanced level.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary scientific research personnel of this institute took Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific research which was alienated from proletarian politics, from the reality of production and from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Chairman Mao's proletarian line of scientific research was imprinted ever more deeply in the people's minds with each passing day. The broad masses of scientific research personnel went deep among the masses and into reality and to the factories and the countryside and into society to make investigations. They listened to the opinions of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, learned from them and received re-education from them, and got together with them to conduct scientific research. A revolutionary scene of surging vigor and vitality appeared throughout the course of scientific research.

In this new situation, some comrades of this institute held that, with the questions of what road they should follow and what people they should serve solved, it was now time for delving into scientific research. For this reason, they once accorded greater importance to their work than to politics.

One of the groups did not handle correctly the relationship between politics and work, so that some bad elements sneaked into it and it became a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult problems" in this institute. During the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement, the revolutionary scientific research personnel raised their consciousness, uncovered the bad elements and perseveringly put proletarian politics in command of work, quickly bringing about a new outlook in revolution and scientific research. The change of this group deeply educated and enlightened the comrades of the revolutionary committee.

Taking this typical case as living teaching material, they got together with the masses to study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution

under the dictatorship of the proletariat, making the broad masses of scientific research personnel realize that: The question of what road they should take and what people they should serve in conducting chemical research has not been completely settled. Class struggle and the struggle between the two lines exist permanently. For this reason, we must not forget class struggle and the struggle between the two lines at any time and under any circumstances, otherwise we shall lose our bearings.

To raise the consciousness of the scientific research personnel of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the revolutionary committee of the Chemistry Institute took into consideration the comparatively prominent problems in scientific research, took the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and aimfully conducted the education of the struggle between the two lines. They discovered that a violent struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines existed in the scientific research conducted in the form of "three-in-one combination" among the scientific research personnel, the worker-peasant-soldier masses, and the revolutionary cadres. Some of the scientific research personnel felt elated in sight of achievements and took the credit themselves. Some others even had this wrong opinion: "Ideologically I may receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, but technically I still have a say."

The revolutionary committee analyzed these conditions and realized that: the "three-in-one combination" had been achieved organizationally, but it existed only in form and would remain so if effort was not made to criticize penetratingly Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for scientific research and to eliminate its pernicious influence in the mind. For this reason, they organized the scientific research personnel to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teachings "The masses are the real heroes" and "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and led them to sharply criticize the reactionary fallacies "science is something mysterious" and "science is beyond the comprehension of the workers, peasants and soldiers" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, to sum up the experience of both the positive and the negative examples in this institute.

This made the broad masses of the scientific research personnel understand that: the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of science and technology; parted from the workers, peasants and soldiers, scientific research will go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enter the blind alley of revisionism. With their thinking raised, the broad masses of the scientific research personnel did everything to meet the wishes and needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers and consciously put scientific research in a subordinate position to that of socialist construction.

Mica, which was needed in making power generators, was imported from foreign countries in the past. The Chinese workers making power generators decided to strive for prosperity and to change this state of affairs through self-reliance. Upon learning this, the scientific research personnel of the Chemistry Institute inspired and spurred themselves on with the workers' heroism of winning honor for Chairman Mao and for the socialist motherland. They went

to Peking Heavy-Duty Power Generator Plant and got together with the workers there to conduct scientific research. After four months' strenuous efforts, they eventually succeeded in making heavy-duty power generators of a new type which did not need mica and were lower in cost and better in quality. This technology of making power generators in China surpassed the world's advanced level.

In the activity of studying the quick synthesis of nylon yarn, the scientific research personnel of this institute consciously turned the course of receiving re-education from the workers, thereby effectively promoting revolutionization of their own thinking and propelling the victorious progress of scientific research. They got together with the workers to overcome difficulties and recently succeeded in quickening the speed of production of nylon yarn a few dozen times, making a contribution toward developing the chemical fiber industry in China.

The practice of struggle made the revolutionary committee of the Chemistry Institute deeply understand that: A particular world outlook determines a particular line to be carried out; only by continuously remolding our world outlook can we perseveringly and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The change in world outlook is something fundamental," they often helped the scientific research personnel conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant works, the "three constantly read articles," and fight against self-interest and criticize revisionism with the problems of the line struggle in mind and in light of their world outlook, and closely combine the remolding of world outlook with the carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Comparatively good results have been scored.

One of the scientific research groups was assigned with an important task. When discussing and studying the plan, some comrades, out of their fear of "danger" and fear of failure, suggested a conservative method. Later, this method was found incorrect and an advanced method was adopted instead. The scientific research task was accomplished with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

When summing up experience, the revolutionary committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the struggle between the two lines and induced all to find the shortcomings in their world outlook in light of the two different methods suggested for doing scientific research and to approach these shortcomings by raising them to the plane of the struggle between the two lines.

Through this study, they heightened their thinking. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Without solving the question of world outlook, we cannot consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of scientific research. Only by acting in accordance with the 'three constantly read articles' and arduously remolding our world outlook can we be sure that we do not take a wrong line and are not deviated from the right course."

In this institute, a firm hold was taken of the remolding of the world outlook of the scientific research personnel, making them gradually establish the idea of conducting scientific research for the revolutionary cause. For this reason, the numerous items of scientific research which did not succeed after being conducted for many years before the great cultural revolution have now been accomplished quickly within a very short period of time.

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MINING

Major Mines Must Also Walk on Both Legs

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1971)

The Kungch'angling Mine of Anshan Iron and Steel Company is an old, big foreign-style mine that has been exploited for 37 years. In the 3-odd years after its founding, the revolutionary committee of the mine has led the mining workers to improve, year after year, on the highest output record in history. In 1970, ore and iron concentrate output further showed a big margin increase. A continuous leap forward in mine production was realized.

The continuous leap in production scored by the Kungch'angling Mine was a result of their organizing cadres to seriously study Chairman Mao's great truth on the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, their implementing the whole set of walking-on-both-legs guidelines formulated by Chairman Mao, their launching a vigorous mass movement for mining, and their combining the proper operation of large mines with a vigorous effort in building smaller ones.

To Lead the Big Forward With the Small, Stimulate the Small With the Big and Combine the Big With the Small

The building of smaller mines by large ones--this newborn thing has grown out of struggle. At the beginning, certain people of the leading group of this mine held that "the building of small mines requires a big effort, brings little results and thus cannot be made part of the State plan," and that "as a few more digs with the big electric shovel can produce what a small mine can produce, why waste the effort on building a mine the size of a chicken coop!"

The mine's revolutionary committee organized everyone to seriously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In developing the iron and steel industry, we must launch mass movements," and mobilized the masses to vigorously criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's towering crime of snuffing out small mines launched by the masses with indigenous methods and his revisionist line of "pursuing things big and foreign." Through study, they came to understand the following: The continuous leap scored by a large mine depended mainly on the ideological revolutionization of the mining workers, an energetic effort in developing the technical innovations movement, and the full tapping of the potentialities of a major mine itself; yet in areas where favorable factors exist, the opening of small mines should not be neglected. Whether small mines are properly operated to suit local needs is a major question of whether mining production can be developed at a high speed, and a major one of whether implementing or not the whole set of walking-on-both-legs guidelines formulated by Chairman Mao and the general line for socialist construction.

With heightened awareness, they widely mobilized the masses to tap fully a large mine's potentialities and simultaneously organize a mass campaign for mining. Over 1,000 revolutionary family members walked outdoors to climb up "iron" mountains to open hillside mines. They said, "A small shoulder pole, three feet and three inches long, a hero uses in a major war for ore. To bury imperialism, revisionism and reaction, no efforts are being spared in opening the big iron mine." Their heads towering high in the sky, their feet planted on ridges and cliffs, their minds occupied with the motherland, their eyes ranging over the whole world, they made use of simple available equipment in fighting amidst hardship. In a very short time,they built four small mines. These small mines produced for the State 380,000 tons of ore last year. This gave an effective boost to socialist construction.

Through practice, they came to realize the many advantages available with a major mine opening up small ones:

(1) Fullest use can be made of the resources of a State's mine. Like many other big mines, Kungch'angling Mine has in its surrounding areas many scattered high-grade and good-quality ore deposits not suitable for large-scale mining. In the past, due to the practice of going for big things and belittling small ones, they were left alone with not the least being done about them. Now with the masses engaged in mining, these small mines can be opened.

(2) Ideological revolutionization of family members is boosted. In the past, most of the family members of the workers of the Kungch'angling Mine "relied on the food station for food, on the store for clothes and on hustands for pocket money." Now the three "reliances" have become "three revolutionizations." Thanks to revolutionization, collectivization and acquirement of combativeness, profound changes have come over one's spiritual outlook. In the past, what they loved was nothing but the tight little world of their own family; their talk was of good food and fancy dress. Now what they love is the collective. What they talk about is the major events of the State. What they think of is the world revolution. What they like to do is to compare one's contribution to the revolution with that of others.

(3) The development of a major mine is stimulated. A major mine provides a small one with its experience and trains cadres for the latter. By so doing it leads the small mine forward. On the other hand, the spirit, "Poverty leads to a desire for a change, for action and for revolution," showed by a small mine gives stimulation to the major mine and arouses the revolutionary enthusiasm of its broad masses of mining workers.

Take What Is Commendable in Things Indigenous and Make Up for What Is Lacking in Things Foreign and Combine Indigenous With Foreign Things

The Kungch'angling Mine is a foreign-style mine equipped with a big electric shovel, a big electric locomotive, a big vertical shaft and a big ore-dressing plant. "To acquire a leap forward in iron and steel production,

what should a big foreign mine do?" Some people suggested that whole sets of additional equipment be adopted. The broad masses resolutely objected to this as they said, "We must act according to Chairman Mao's directives, put native methods to use, combine both indigenous and foreign methods, apply indigenous methods to the reconstruction and making of foreign equipment, tap to the full the potentialities of mines and achieve a new leap forward in mine production."

The ore-dressing plant of this mine was built in 1958 after the pattern of a foreign design. In the past, the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" took the technological processes of the ore-dressing plant as "standard technological processes." They took this set of foreign equipment as the "eyes of the gods" that could be removed by nobody.

In early 1970, the broad masses of workers studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking creatively and vigorously criticized the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the "slavish comprador philosophy." They subjected foreign equipment to an analysis along the lines of "one dividing into two." They saw not only its positive side but also its remaining backward side. They were determined to shatter fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind and make foreign equipment a target of revolutionization.

By making use of the scrap and old materials of the mine, relying on their own and applying indigenous methods, they remodelled foreign equipment and simplified technological processes. With the new technological processes introduced in the 13 systems of the whole plant, they brought about a saving of a total of 122 sets of electric motors and 140 sets of other machinery. An annual increased output of iron ore concentrates was achieved. A saving of 5,800,000 units of electricity and 6,200,000 cubic meters of water was also obtained.

To consolidate the mine's plan for a leap forward, the machine-repairing workers of this mine suggested of their own will the building of large-sized electric shovels by themselves. Some people shook their heads saying, "Without a diamond drill, how can we work on porcelain ware! How can a small machine-repairing plant turn out a big electric shovel?" The workers studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Of all things in the world, man is the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, so long as there is man, whatever miracles in the world can be produced." This filled them with additional strength. They said, "Any kind of equipment is produced by man, any condition created by man. It is the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought who can work miracles in the world!" By laying hold of the main contradiction in the production of electric shovels and pooling the wisdom and strength of the masses, they found out a way to solve this contradiction.

The big cogwheel of the spinning stand is a main part of an electric shovel, with over 3 meters in diameter. This mine had no machine to produce such a large machine part. Instead of uttering a word of complaint or letting out a groan, the workers applied their own hands to the building of native

equipment in a big way. In the spirit of ants gnawing on a bone, they applied small machine tools to the processing of big 18-ton heavy pieces. After fighting hard for 45 days, they finally turned out large-sized 4-cubic-meter electric shovels with indigenous methods.

In the past, large supplies of spare articles or parts required by this mine were ordered from other areas. Now from the upper levels down, the whole mine has universally set up inspection and repairing groups. The production workers also make a practice of inspecting, repairing and building equipment themselves. In 1970, the level of self-sufficiency in spare articles and pieces were considerably heightened. The inspecting and repairing capacity was continuously strengthened. Initially the aim of confining a major repair to a mine, a repair somewhere between a major and a minor repair to a workshop, and a minor repair to a group has been achieved. Regular operation of equipment was assured.

Now, they are capable of producing not only small-sized metallurgical machines and metal-cutting machine tools but also electric shovels, boring machines, automatic dumping cars and other large-sized mining machinery. They get themselves armed on their own. (By our own correspondent)

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Hupeh Fully Mobilizes the Masses To Strengthen Mine Construction

- Arouse the activism of both a center and a locality and persist in the guideline of simultaneous development of big, medium and small projects

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, January 3) In conformity with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Develop the mining industry," Hupeh Province has energetically strengthened mine construction and scored tremendous achievements in this respect. In 1970, the number of mines in the whole province restored and built and put into production showed an increase of 50 percent compared with 1969. Iron ore output of the whole province registered an increase of over 150 percent against 1969. An increased ore output had brought about a big margin increase in the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel.

Hupeh Province has rich iron deposits. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at various levels, the broad revolutionary masses in areas known for their mineral resources seriously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Develop the mining industry." They vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his crime of "doing cooking with no rice to be cooked" in undermining iron and steel production.

The broad revolutionary masses came to understand deeply that ore is the raw material for iron and steel production and that to develop the iron and steel industry, they must first direct vigorous efforts to mine construction. Only with the building of mine properly grasped can they insure the smelting of more iron and more steel. They also fully realized that the proper grasping of mine construction was dictated by current trends and was a concrete act in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Therefore, with the responsible comrades of the provincial revolutionary committee taking the lead, the whole province organized the broad masses of cadres to lead in penetrating into basic levels and into the midst of the masses to give wide publicity to the great significance of the development of the mining industry. Meanwhile, a special organ was set up to strengthen unified planning for mine construction and overall leadership. This gave a boost to the province-wide effort in building mines.

In the process of vigorously grasping the building of mines, Hupeh Province paid great attention to relying on the masses, arousing them fully and promoting mass campaigns vigorously. They persisted in arousing the activism of both a center and a locality, and seriously implemented a whole set of walking-on-both-legs guidelines calling for among other things the simultaneous operation of large, medium-sized and small enterprises. Thus they accelerated considerably the tempo of mine building.

In the past, due to the practice of "having specialists run mines" and putting trust in a minority and not in the working masses, the building of an ore-dressing workshop in a certain iron mine was delayed for over ten years without being completed. In the past one year, the leadership organ of this mining area mobilized widely the masses to vigorously criticize such counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash as "specialists running a mine," etc. In a matter of just several months, they had the workshop built.

In building mines, Hupeh Province paid attention to not only the development of State-run mines but also the development of the positive role of the collective economy. Tayeh hsien possess many mines, many open-surface mines and many small rich mines. In line with local needs, the revolutionary committee of this hsien encouraged the poor and lower-middle peasants to lay the emphasis on mining and combine industrial undertakings with farming and get organized in developing the mining industry. This brought about a new situation in the whole hsien with efforts being directed to mining by all levels, the hsien, the ch'ü and the commune.

In building mines, the broad revolutionary masses on the mining front in Hupeh Province energetically developed the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." They vigorously criticized the idea of finding no scope for one's talents and fostered lofty ambitions in a big way. They overcame multiple difficulties in mine construction. For lack of foreign equipment, they resorted to indigenous methods. For lack of materials, they repaired old things and made use of scraps. Lacking technical knowhow, they learned in the course of practice. From the raising of capital and the collection of raw materials to the designing, construction and installation of projects, most of the mines of the whole province were built mainly through reliance on local resources. The aim of making a small investment and spending a small amount of labor to achieve quick results in a short time was attained.

After a hard struggle by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the Tahungshan Iron Mine in Ngoch'eng hsien once forced to suspend operations by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line before the great cultural revolution built, in a short period of two months, a mine with an annual production of 60,000 tons of iron ore. In a very short time, it also provided the State with a large quantity of fine-quality ore.

In building a mine of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the broad masses of workers and revolutionary technical personnel paid careful attention to designing and construction. They adopted the practice of excavating fewer tunnels and moving the shaft near an ore body and improved the method of mining. In the capital construction on tunnels alone, an investment of over ¥1,500,000 was saved for the State. This speeded up the tempo of construction. Favorable conditions were created for the production of ore ahead of schedule.

In promoting mine production, the broad masses of workers of certain old mines also gave full play to their activism for socialist construction. They directed energetic efforts to tapping the potentialities of their own mines. This made for a considerable increase in the production capacity of a mine.

* * *

Chinese Provinces Make Big Advances in Mining Iron

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1971)

heilungkiang province in northeast china and hupeh province in central china have opened many mines in developing the iron and steel industry.

hupeh built or restored fifty per cent more iron mines in 1970 than in the previous year. output rose two and a half times. this resulted in a sharp rise in the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel. dozens of mines were opened or expanded in heilungkiang last year, leading to higher output. at the same time a number of dressing and sintering plants were set up in various parts of the province to raise the ore processing capacity.

both provinces have good deposits of iron. the revolutionary committees at various levels set going a mass campaign to develop the iron and steel industry. the people studied chairman mao's great teaching "develop the mining industry" and fiercely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi of concentrating on metallurgy to the exclusion of mining construction. this raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the revolutionary people recognized the importance of first opening mines so as to develop the iron and steel industry.

many cadres were sent to the grass-roots levels to explain the importance of the mines and to set up special groups to strengthen unified planning and leadership of this work.

people in heilungkiang province launched a mass campaign to locate deposits, report the finding of ore bodies, set up mines and extract ore. efforts by the people in the moutanchiang area were coordinated with prospecting by geological teams. this large-scale general survey led to the discovery of dozens of deposits. the people opened many mines to ensure every blast furnace would have raw material. small iron and steel plants were thus able to undertake production.

the initiative of both the central authorities and the local people was brought into play. the guidance is the policies described as "walking on two legs", including the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises. state-owned mines are developed and so are those undertaken by the collective economy. tayeh county in hupeh has plentiful deposits that can be worked as open cut mines. the county revolutionary committee encouraged the poor and lower-middle peasants to organize to open mines on a part-time basis. mines are now run at the county, district and commune levels. nearly three times as much iron ore was extracted in the county last year as in 1969. these mines support national construction and strengthen the collective economy.

the people of both provinces have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the supply of building material, designing, construction and installation of machinery for most mines in hupeh are due to local efforts. as a result, the projects were completed quickly, took limited investment and brought fast results. the poor and lower-middle peasants in ocheng county took just two months to build the tahungshan iron mine which produces 60,000 tons a year. the workers and revolutionary technicians of the wuhan iron and steel company

took great pains to make an efficient design. they built as few galleries as possible, constructed the shafts as close to the ore body as possible and improved the usual mining techniques. they saved the state one and a half million yuan in investment in building the galleries alone.

the workers were short of equipment for setting up an ore-dressing plant in shuangya city, heilungkiang. using ingenuity, they made a permanent magnetic separator, a belt conveyer system, a permanent magnetic dehydrator and remodelled 43 pieces of equipment, including crushers grinders and motors. in a short time they set up a plant that can dress 150,000 tons of ore a year. starting with methods of their own devising and then combining these methods with modern ones, they also opened a mine with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons.

WORKERS' INVESTIGATION GROUPS

Central China Machinery Plant Sets Up Workers' Investigation Groups

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 9, 1971)

all workshops of the hunghsiangchiang machinery plant in hunan province, central china now have workers' investigation groups. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, make investigations and help the plant revolutionary committee solve practical problems arising in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement to ensure that the enterprise advances along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the groups were set up during the movement to increase production and practise economy. the plant was assigned by the state at the beginning of 1970 to trial-produce a new product. a leading cadre of the workshop in charge of the work drew up a plan without consulting the masses to ask the state for more than sixty pieces of new equipment. when the workers learned of this, they organized an investigation group to clear up the matter. they found that some equipment was lying idle and some other equipment was not fully used, so the potential for increasing production was big. the workers then wrote a big-character poster criticizing the wrong idea of seeking things big and ostentatious.

this big-character poster helped the plant revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed there understand more deeply that the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere was far from over. they decided to set up workers investigation groups in all the workshops to help the leadership. these groups, they thought, were part of the mass line, which was essential in eliminating the harmful influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and developing production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the groups make investigations after their work shift. they closely link this with the three great movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they organize some special investigation groups in the light of problems arising from the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and hold fact-finding meetings to

analyze contradictions. then they write reports and hold meetings to discuss them and submit proposals to the revolutionary committee. practice has shown that these activities heighten the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines of the masses and cadres and help in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the plant planned to build more water towers and enlarge the reservoir in may 1970 because of the needs of production. before the work began, the water and power maintenance and overhaul workers organized a group to study how much water the plant needed and how the water towers and the reservoir were being used. basing themselves on their own practical experience, they drew up a new plan that reduced costs by 60 per cent. further, the projects could go into operation sooner. some castings were regarded by the workers as too big. the workers organized a three-in-one group consisting of workers, technicians and leading cadres to make a detailed investigation. then they made improvements, reducing the size of the castings, using less material and turning out products on one-sixth the time. this save the state 200,000 yuan a year, eliminated 16 machine tools and freed over 20 workers for other jobs.

the groups pay great attention to running the enterprise well. they analyzed problems with other workers and rapidly changed inappropriate rules and regulations. this has strengthened the management of production and helped increase output.

members of the investigation groups consistently make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought, pay close attention to their own ideological revolutionization, eliminated self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong Send Message of Thanks to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a message of thanks dated december 31, 1970, from comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. the text of the message follows:

peking,

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

respected and beloved comrades:

the entire vietnamese people warmly welcome the statement issued by the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china firmly supporting the appeal issued by the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on december 10, 1970.

this is a powerful support and tremendous encouragement to the whole party and all the people of viet nam who are vigorously carrying out the sacred testament of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh, who are firmly resolved to smash any new adventure of u.s. imperialism and are persisting in and vigorously stepping up the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, and who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the laotian and cambodian peoples to defeat the war of aggression unleashed by u.s. imperialism in indo-china and are making contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

we, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, wholeheartedly thank you, the chinese people, the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, for this powerful support. the vietnamese

people will always be grateful to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the 700 million chinese people for their tremendous, precious and effective support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction.

we avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, to win many new and enormous victories in socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

may the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of viet nam and china consolidate and develop from day to day.

sincerely wishing you good health,

le duan,
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party

pham van dong,
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

december 31, 1970. hanoi

Chinese Charge D'Affaires to Vietnam Fetes Vietnamese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 9, 1971)

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to viet nam chen liang gave a dinner on the evening of january 7 in honour of the table tennis team of the democratic republic of viet nam headed by nguyen duy hung. the team has just come home from a visit to china.

present at the dinner were vo quoc uy, vice-chairman of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; le duc chinh, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports commission of viet nam; hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association; and nguyen tien thao, deputy director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chen liang, le duc chinh and nguyen duy hung proposed toasts at the dinner. chen liang warmly greeted the success of the visit of the d.r.v.n. table tennis team.

the dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Nanning Rally Celebrates Anniversary of Founding of SVNNFL

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 9, 1971)

filled with revolutionary, militant friendship for the vietnamese people, more than 6,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and nanning city held a rally here this morning warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

attending the rally were dang tran thi, leader, nguyen van quang and dang hai van, deputy leaders, and all members of the delegation of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, who are here to take part in the celebration and pay a friendly visit.

present on the occasion were liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and political commissar of the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army, chiao hung-kuang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region and a leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in nanning, and other leading members of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region, the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command and the nanning municipal revolutionary committee including chao mao-hsun, chen kai-lu, hsu chi-hai, hsu sheng-ting, han shih-fu and hsiao han.

le quang nhan, consul-general, and ngo tat to, vice-consul, of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, attended.

also present were hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence, and lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to nanning.

the rally was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity, cordiality and friendship between the comrades-in-arms of china and viet nam. the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china hung side by side on the platform. large streamers in the meeting hall were inscribed with the slogans: "a warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam, the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

when the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam mounted the platform in the company of comrade liu chung-kuei and others, they were greeted with a standing ovation.

han shih-fu, memoer of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command and chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the band played the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of china.

comrade liu chung-kuei then spoke. he said: during the

ten years since the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation, the south vietnamese people have advanced from victory to victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. their brilliant victories are a tremendous encouragement and support for the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

comrade liu chung-kuei pointed out: the u.s. imperialists and their accomplices will never take their defeat lying down. they are making energetic preparations for new military adventures. following their great leader president ho chi minh's great teaching "firm resolve to fight and win", the heroic vietnamese people are determined to carry their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. we firmly believe that the vietnamese people fighting heroically are sure to be victorious.

comrade liu chung-kuei paid high tribute to the unbreakable militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people in the protracted struggle against their common enemy. he said: situated on the southern frontier of our motherland, kwangsi is linked with viet nam by rivers and mountains. the people of kwangsi are as closely related with the people of viet nam as brothers. we will resolutely respond to the call of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government, maintain high vigilance at all times and, with our deeds of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war", give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people and all other peoples of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

speaking at the rally, dang tran thi, leader of the delegation, described how the people in south viet nam, united as one under the banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation, had fought heroically in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and won tremendous victories during the past ten years.

dang tran thi pointed out: the nixon government, regardless of all consequences, has extended the war of aggression to cambodia in order to retrieve its heavy defeat in "vietnamizing" the war. it has also strengthened its "special warfare" in laos. but the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos have won and continue winning victories. we will never retreat. we are determined to strengthen our militant unity, smash all the adventurous schemes and acts by u.s. imperialism, persevere in and carry forward the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

delegation leader dang tran thi noted that following chairman mao's teachings, the 24 million people of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition and close friendship with the vietnamese people, were energetically grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and supporting the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression with concrete actions. he said: this has added to the south vietnamese people's strength to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors. we will always fight shoulder to shoulder and win victory together.

the speeches by comrade liu chung-kuei and delegation leader dang tran thi were punctuated by warm applause.

vietnamese trainees and other vietnamese comrades in nanning also attended the rally.

also present were leading members of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, the p.l.a. units stationed in nanning, the nanning municipal revolutionary committee and the kwangsi branch of the china-vietnam friendship association chou teh-li, liu ho-chiao, wu kuei-lin, yen kuang-tsai and li wen-hsuan; and representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, combat heroes and red guards.

the rally ended amid the strains of the "internationale".

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Calls on President of Swiss Confederation

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jan. 8, 1971)

chen chih-fang, ambassador of the chinese people's republic to switzerland, called on rudolf gnagi, president of the swiss confederation, today, according to a report from berne. they had a friendly talk.

earlier, ambassador chen chih-fang called on nello celio, vice-president of the swiss federal council.

US

US Imperialism Resumes Importing Chromium Ore from Rhodesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 8, 1971)

u.s. imperialism has brazenly resumed importing chromium ore, a strategic material, from rhodesia recently in defiance of the economic sanctions against the rhodesian white racist regime by many african countries.

according to a report of a south african paper, a spanish freighter at the port of beira in mozambique was loading rhodesian chromium ore for the united states on january 4. this is part of an import of 150,000 tons of rhodesian chromium ore approved by the nixon administration.

rhodesia is one of the main producers of chromium in the world, with an annual output of 600,000 tons of chromium ore, most of which exported to the united states. after the rhodesian white racist colonial authorities unilaterally declared "independence" in november 1965, many african countries applied economic sanctions against it. fearing the african countries' strong opposition, the united states pretentiously announced "economic sanctions" against rhodesia in january 1967, temporarily halting the import of rhodesian chromium ore, but maintaining other trade relations with rhodesia.

all chromium ore used in the u.s. iron and steel industry is imported, reaching 1.5 million tons in 1965. because of the shrinking supply in recent years, the united states bought chromium ore from the soviet union at high prices. last september, the nixon administration permitted u.s. monopolies to import 150,000 tons of chromium ore from rhodesia. this is a challenge to many african countries.

the u.s. resumption of chromium ore import from rhodesia is to meet the need of arms expansion and war preparations. america has invested 50 million u.s. dollars in chromium mining in rhodesia through the subsidiaries of two u.s. monopolies -- the union carbide corporation and the foote mineral company. the nixon administration approved the import of 150,000 tons of rhodesian chromium ore by the union carbide corporation. the "international herald tribune" disclosed that the union carbide corporation makes uranium triggers at a plant of the u.s. "nuclear-weapons-production complex".

END

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